McKean County Miner.

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NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROGERS & SON, Proprietors

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

F. M. KERNS, P. M.

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M. meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at [illegible] in Masonic Hall, Main street.
W. P. ECKELS, W. M.
[illegible] M. SMITH, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. [illegible] work Initiatory degree 1st meeting of month, 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
C. W. [illegible], N. G.
W. H. [illegible], Sec'y.

[illegible]port Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F. meets the first and third Wednesdays of [illegible] month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
A. [illegible], Chief Patriarch.
[illegible], Scribe.

G. A. R.

[illegible] meets every Thursday evening [illegible] o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
[illegible], Com.
W. H. CURTIS, Adjutant.

W. R. C.

Meets every Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
MISS LENA WRIGHT, Pres't.
[illegible] Sec'y.

Knights of St. John and Malta.

Keystone Encampment, No. 77, meets every [illegible] evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
F. A. THOMAS, Sir Com.
W. H. CURTIS, Chancellor.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 162, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
CARL SASSE, M. W.
[illegible], Recorder.

E. A. U.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.
L. ROGERS, President.
W. H. [illegible], Secretary.

K. O. T. M.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus Block.
SAMUEL FRY, Com.
[illegible] BACKUS, R. K.

C. M. B. A.

Smethport Branch [illegible], meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at E. A. U. [illegible] at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES McKEAN, Pres't.
[illegible] W. OVERHISER, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.

Meets every alternate Wednesday afternoon, [illegible] p. m., in their hall, Backus block.
MRS. P. L. FORSYTHE, Pres't.
MRS. M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in Backus Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.
DWIGHT WALKER, S. K. C.
FRANK GALLUP, Scribe.
REV. J. H. McCANDLESS, Warden.

Churches.

Methodist.—T. W. CHANDLER, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath school immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting [illegible] at 7 o'clock. [illegible] meetings Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Class Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Baptist.—REV. W. L. [illegible], pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. [illegible] school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 [illegible]. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All are welcome.

Episcopal.—J. HUBBARD McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. [illegible] service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Sarah's Memorial Chapel, East Smethport. Rev. J. Hubbard McCandless, Rector. [illegible] every Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school [illegible] p. m. The Ladies Guild meets every [illegible] at [illegible] m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—J. J. GALLAGHER, pastor. Mass at 8 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

[illegible] *Church.*—J. C. [illegible], pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30. Sabbath school at 11:30 a. m., preaching every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Union Services at King's Corners school house, [illegible] Smethport, every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Revs. T. W. Chandler and W. L. [illegible] alternate Sundays. Sabbath school immediately after the preaching.

[illegible] *Church.*—J. C. Stack, pastor. Preaching [illegible] p. m. Class meeting after services. [illegible] school at 1:30 p. m.

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March 15, 1889—ly.

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Smethport, Pa., Aug 22, 1889.

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Attorneys.

JOHN N. APPLE, Notary Public. [illegible]

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Stone & [illegible].

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Geo. A. Berry.

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Sheridan Gorton.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office: Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

R. McSWEENEY. [illegible]

McSweeney & [illegible].

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW Room [illegible], Producer's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

ROBERT MULLIN, F. P. MULLIN.

Mullin & Mullin.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 13 Main street Bradford, Pa.

James C. [illegible].

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES, Office: Room 3, Cor. Main and Webster streets, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

M. M. Mayo.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Olmsted Block, Smethport, Pa.

P. R. Cotter.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in S. S. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

A. D. Freeman.

SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Burg Chadwick.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office one door east of W. T. Callar's drug store.

Wm. Wilkins.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR of taxes for Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa. P. O. address, [illegible], Pa.

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By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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PURE OAK STOCK

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Single or Double Strap, Full Nickel, Full Imitation Rubber and Full Genuine Hard Rubber Trimmed.

At ½ Usual Prices,

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Wire Rein Snaps, 3 for 1 cent. German Rein Snaps, all sizes, for 1 cent each. Nickel-plated Rosettes for 1 cent each. Hame Clips at 2 cents each. Cockeyes at 2 cents each. Check Bits at 3 cents each. Hame Straps at 6 cents each. Harness, hand-made, at $4.00 each—and better goods at better prices. Our prices on all harness goods are about one-half what you have been paying for just the same goods. Write for descriptive circulars and price list.

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Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Through Santa Clara Wheat

By FRANCIS BRET HARTE

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CHAPTER I.

He told all this with such freedom.

It was an enormous wheat field in the Santa Clara valley, stretching to the horizon line unbroken. The meridian sun shone upon it without glint or shadow, but at times when a stronger gust of the trade winds passed over it there was a quick, slanting depression of the whole surface that was, however, as unlike a billow as itself was unlike a sea. Even when a lighter zephyr played down its long level the agitation was superficial, and seemed only to momentarily lift a veil of greenish mist that hung above its immovable depths. Occasional puffs of dust alternately rose and fell along an imaginary line across the field, as if a current of air were passing through it, but were otherwise inexplicable.

Suddenly a faint shout, apparently somewhere in the vicinity of the line, brought out a perfectly clear response, followed by the audible murmur of voices, which it was impossible to localize. Yet the whole field was so devoid of any suggestion of human life or motion that it seemed rather as if the vast expanse itself had become suddenly articulate and intelligible.

"Wot say?"

"Wheel off."

"Whar?"

"On the road."

One of the voices here indicated itself in the direction of the line of dust and said "Comin'," and a man stepped out from the wheat into a broad and dusty avenue.

With his presence three things became apparent. First, that the puffs of dust had indicated the existence of the invisible avenue through the unlimited and unfenced field of grain; second, that the stalks of wheat on either side of it were so tall as to actually hide a passing vehicle, and third that a vehicle had just passed, had lost a wheel and been dragged partly into the grain by its frightened horse, which a dusty man was trying to restrain and pacify.

The horse, given up to equine hysterics, and evidently convinced that the ordinary buggy behind him had been changed into some dangerous and appalling creation, still plunged and kicked violently to rid himself of it. The man who had stepped out of the depths of the wheat quickly crossed the road, unhitched the traces, drew back the vehicle, and glancing at the travelers' dusty and disordered clothes and with curt sympathy:

"Spilt, too—but not hurt—eh?"

"No, neither of us. I went over with the buggy when the wheel cramped, but she jumped clear."

He had made a gesture indicating the presence of another. The man turned quickly. There was a second figure—a young girl standing beside the grain from which he had emerged, embracing a few stalks of wheat with one arm and a hand in which she still held her parasol, while she grasped her gathered skirts with the other, and trying to find a secure foothold for her two neat, narrow slippers on a crumbling cake of adobe above the fathomless dust of the roadway. Her face, although annoyed and discontented, was pretty, and her light dress and slim figure were suggestive of a certain superior condition.

The man's manner at once softened with western courtesy. He swung his broad brimmed hat from his head and bent his body with the ceremoniousness of the country ball room. "I reckon the lady had better come up to the shanty, out of the dust and sun, till we kin help you get these things fixed," he said to the driver. "I'll send round by the road for your hoss, and have one of mine fetch up your wagon."

"Is it far?" asked the girl, slightly acknowledging his salutation without waiting for her companion to reply.

"Only a step this way," he answered, motioning to the field of wheat beside her.

"What! In there? I never could go in there," she said decidedly.

"It's a heap shorter than by the road and not so dusty. I'll go with you and pilot you."

The young girl cast a vexed look at her companion as the probable cause of all this trouble and shook her head. But at the same moment one little foot slipped from the adobe into the dust again. She instantly clambered back with a little feminine shriek, ejaculated, "Well, of all things!" and then fixing her annoyed blue eyes on the stranger asked impatiently: "Why couldn't I go there by the road in the wagon. I could manage to hold on and keep in."

"Because I reckon you'd find it too pow'ful hot waitin' here till we got round to ye."

There was no doubt it was very hot, the radiation from the baking roadway beating up under her parasol and pricking her cheek bones and eyeballs like needles. She gave a fastidious little shudder, furled her parasol, gathered her skirts still tighter, faced about and said, "Go on then." The man slipped backward into the ranks of stalks, parting them with one hand and holding out the other as if to lead her. But she evaded the invitation by holding her tightly drawn skirt with both hands and bending her head forward as if she had not noticed it. The next moment the road, and even the whole outer world, disappeared behind them, and they seemed floating in a choking green translucent mist.

But the effect was only momentary; a few steps further she found that she could walk with little difficulty between the ranks of stalks, which were regularly spaced, and the resemblance now changed to that of a long pillared conservatory of greenish glass that touched all objects with its pervading hue. She also found that the close air above her head was continually freshened by the interchange of currents of lower temperature from below, as if the whole vast field had a circulation of its own, and that the adobe beneath her feet was gratefully cool to her tread. There was no dust, as he had said; what had at first half suffocated her seemed to be some stimulating aroma of creation that filled the narrow green aisles, and now imparted a strange vigor and excitement to her as she walked along. Meantime her guide was not conversationally idle. Now, so [illegible] she had never seen anything like this before? It was the ordinary wheat, only it was grown on adobe soil—the richest in the valley. These stalks, she could see herself, were ten and twelve feet high. That was the trouble, they all ran too much to stalk, though the grain yield was "suthen pow'ful." She could tell that to her friends, for he reckoned she was the only young lady that had ever walked under such a growth. Perhaps she was new to Californy? He thought so from the start. Well, this was Californy, and this was not the least of the ways it could "lay over" every other country on God's yearth. Many folks thought it was the gold and the climate; but she could see for herself what it could do with wheat. He wondered if her brother had ever told her of it. No? The stranger wasn't her brother—nor cousin—nor company—no, only the hired driver from a San Jose hotel, who was takin' her over to Maj. Randolph's. Yes, he knew the old major; the ranch was a pretty place, nigh onto three miles further on. Now that he knew the driver was no relation of hers, he didn't mind telling her that the buggy was a "rather old consarn" and the driver didn't know his business. Yes, it might be fixed up so as to take her over to the major's. There was one of their own men—a young fellow—who could do anything that could be done with wood and iron—a reg'lar genius—and he'd tackle it. It might take an hour, but she'd find it quite cool waiting in the shanty. It was a rough place, for they only camped out there during the season to look after the crop, and lived at their own homes the rest of the time. Was she going to stay long at the major's? He noticed she had not brought her trunk with her. Had she known the major's wife long? Perhaps she thought of settling in the neighborhood?

All this naive, good humored questioning—so often cruelly misunderstood as mere vulgar curiosity, but as often the courteous instinct of simple, unaffected people to entertain the stranger by inviting him to talk of what concerns himself rather than their ownselves—was nevertheless, I fear, met only by monosyllables from the young lady or an impatient question in return. She scarcely raised her eyes to the broad, jean shirted back that preceded her through the grain until the man abruptly ceased talking and his manner, without losing its half paternal courtesy, became graver. She was beginning to be conscious of her incivility and was idly trying to think of something to say when he exclaimed with a slight air of relief, "Here we are," and the shanty suddenly appeared before them.

It certainly was very rough—a mere shell of unpainted boards that scarcely rose above the level of the surrounding grain, and few yards distant was invisible. Its slightly sloping roof, already warped and shrunken into long fissures that permitted glimpses of the steel blue sky above, was evidently intended only as a shelter from the cloudless sun in those two months of rainless days and dewless nights when it was inhabited. Through the open doors and windows she could see a row of "bunks," or rude sleeping berths, against the walls, furnished with coarse mattresses and blankets. As the young girl halted, the man, with an instinct of delicacy, hurried forward, entered the shanty, and dragging a rude bench to the doorway, placed it so that she could sit beneath the shade of the roof, yet with her back to those domestic revelations. Two or three men who had been apparently lounging there rose quickly and unobtrusively withdrew. Her guide brought her a tin cup of deliciously cool water, exchanged a few hurried words with his companions, and then disappeared with them, leaving her alone.

Her first sense of relief from their company was, I fear, stronger than any other feeling. After a hurried glance around the deserted apartment she arose, shook out her dress and mantle, and then going into the darkest corner supported herself with one hand against the wall, while with the other she drew off one by one her slippers from her slim, striped stockinged feet, shook and blew out the dust that had penetrated within and put them on again. Then perceiving a triangular fragment of looking glass nailed against the wall, she settled the strings of her bonnet by the aid of its reflection, patted the fringe of brown hair on her forehead with her separated five fingers, as if playing an imaginary tune on her brow, and came back with maidenly abstraction to the doorway.

Everything was quiet and her seclusion seemed unbroken. A smile played for an instant in the soft shadows of her eyes and mouth as she recalled the abrupt withdrawal of the men. Then her mouth straightened and her brows slightly bent. It was certainly very unmannerly in them to go off in that way. "Good heavens! couldn't they have stayed around—without talking? Surely it didn't require four men to go and bring up that wagon." She picked up her parasol from the bench with an impatient little jerk. Then she held out her ungloved hand into the hot sunshine beyond the door with the gesture she would have used had it been raining, and withdrew it as quickly—her hand quite scorched in the burning rays. Nevertheless, after another impatient pause she desperately put up her parasol and stepped from the shanty.

Presently she was conscious of a faint sound of hammering not far away. Perhaps there was another shed, but hidden like everything else in this monotonous, ridiculous grain. Some stalks, however, were trodden down and broken around the shanty; she could move more easily and see where she was going. To her delight, a few steps further brought her into a current of the trade wind and a cooler atmosphere. And a short distance beyond there certainly was the shed from which the hammering proceeded. She approached it boldly.

It was simply a roof upheld by rude uprights and cross beams and open to the breeze that swept through it. At one end was a small blacksmith's forge, some machinery and what appeared to be part of a small steam engine. Midway of the shed was a closet or cupboard fastened with a large padlock. Occupying its whole length on the other side was a work bench, and at the further end stood the workman she had heard.

He was apparently only a year or two older than herself, and clad in blue jean overalls, blackened and smeared with oil and coal dust. Even his youthful face, which he turned toward her, had a black smudge running across it and almost obliterating a small auburn mustache. The look of surprise that he gave her, however, quickly passed. He remained patiently and in a half preoccupied way holding his hammer in his hand as she advanced. This was evidently the young fellow who could "do anything that could be done with wood and iron."

She was very sorry to disturb him, but could he tell her how long it would be before the wagon could be brought up and mended? He could not say that until he himself saw what was to be done. If it was only a matter of a wheel he could fix it up in a few moments; if, as he had been told, it was a case of twisted or bent axle it would take longer, but it would be here very soon. And then—would he let her wait here, as she was very anxious to know at once—and it was much cooler than in that other shed? Certainly; he would go over and bring her a bench. But here she begged he wouldn't trouble himself; she could sit anywhere comfortably.

The lower end of the work bench was covered with clean and odorous shavings. She lightly brushed them aside, and with a youthful movement swung herself to a seat upon it, supporting herself on one hand as she leaned toward him. She could thus see that his eyes were of a light yellowish brown, like clarified honey, with a singular look of clear concentration in them, which, however, was the same whether turned upon his work, the surrounding grain or upon her. This, and his sublime unconsciousness of the smudge across his face and his blackened hands, made her wonder if the man who could do everything with wood and iron was above doing anything with water. She had half a mind to tell him of it, particularly as she noticed also that his throat below the line of sunburn disclosed by his open collar was quite white and his grimy hands well made. She was wondering whether he would be affronted if she said in her politest way, "I beg your pardon, but do you know you have quite accidentally got something on your face?" and offer her handkerchief, which of course he would decline, when her eye fell on the steam engine.

"How odd! Do you use that on the farm?"

No—he smiled here, the smudge accenting it and setting off his white teeth in a Christy minstrel fashion that exasperated her—no. Although it could be used and had been. But it was his first effort, made two years ago, when he was younger and more inexperienced. It was a rather rough thing, she could see, but he had to make it at odd times with what iron he could pick up or pay for, and at different forges where he worked.

She begged his pardon—where?——

Where he worked.

Ah, then he was the machinist or engineer here?

No, he worked here just like the others; only he was allowed to put up a forge while the grain was green, and have his bench, in consideration of the odd jobs he could do in the way of mending tools, etc. There was a heap of mending and welding to do—she had no idea how quickly agricultural machines got out of order! He had done much of his work on the steam engine on moonlit nights. Yes; she had no idea how perfectly clear and light it was here in the valley on such nights, although of course the shadows were very dark, and when he dropped a screw or a nut it was difficult to find. He had worked there because it saved time and because it didn't cost anything, and he had nobody to look on or interfere with him. No; it was not lonely; the coyotes and wild cats sometimes came very near, but were always more surprised and frightened than he was, and once a horseman who had strayed off the distant road yonder mistook him for an animal and shot at him twice.

He told all this with such freedom from embarrassment and with such apparent unconsciousness of the blue eyes that were following him and the light, graceful figure—which was so near his own that in some of his gestures his grimy hands almost touched its delicate garments—that, accustomed as she was to a certain masculine aberration in her presence, she was greatly amused by his naive acceptance of her as an equal. Suddenly looking frankly in her face he said:

"I'll show you a secret if you care to see it."

Nothing would please her more.

He glanced hurriedly around, took a key from his pocket and unlocked the padlock that secured the closet she had noticed. Then reaching within with infinite care he brought out a small mechanical model.

"There's an invention of my own. A reaper and thresher combined. I'm going to have it patented and have a big one made from this model. This will work, as you see."

He then explained to her with great precision how as it moved over the field the double operation was performed by the same motive power. That it would be a saving of a certain amount of labor and time which she could not remember. She did not understand a word of his explanations; she saw only a clean and pretty but complicated toy that, under the manipulation of his grimy fingers, rattled a number of frail like staves and worked a number of wheels and drums, yet there was no indication of her ignorance in her sparkling eyes and smiling, breathless attitude. Perhaps she was interested in his own absorption: the revelation of his preoccupation with this model struck her as if he had made her a confidant of some boyish passion for one of her own sex, and she regarded him with the same sympathizing superiority.

"You will make a fortune out of it," she said pleasantly.

Well, he might make enough to be able to go on with some other inventions he had in his mind. They cost money and time, no matter how careful one was.

This was another interesting revelation to the young girl. He not only did not seem to care for the profit his devotion brought him, but even his one beloved ideal might be displaced by another. So like a man after all.

Her reflections were broken upon by the sound of voices. The young man carefully replaced the model in its closet with a parting glance, as if he was closing a shrine, and said: "There comes the wagon." The young girl turned to meet the men who were dragging it from the road, with the half complacent air of having been victorious over their late rude abandonment, but they did not seem to notice it or to be surprised at her companion, who quickly stepped forward and examined the broken vehicle with workmanlike deliberation.

"I hope you will be able to do something with it," she said sweetly, appealing directly to him. "I should thank you so much." He did not reply. Presently he looked up to the man who had brought her to the shanty, and said: "The axle's strained, but it's safe for five or six miles more of this road. I'll put the wheel on easily." He paused and, without glancing at her, continued: "You might send her on by the cart."

"Pray don't trouble yourselves," interrupted the young girl with a pink uprising in her cheeks, "I shall be quite satisfied with the buggy as it stands." Send "her" on in the cart! Indeed! Really they were a rude set—all of them.

Without taking the slightest notice of her remark the man replied gravely to the young mechanic, "Yes, but we'll be wanting the cart before it can get back from taking her."

"Her" again! "I assure you the buggy will serve perfectly well—if this—gentleman—will only be kind enough to put on the wheel again," she returned hotly.

The young mechanic at once set to work. The young girl walked apart silently until the wheel was restored to its axle. But, to her surprise, a different horse was led forward to be harnessed.

"We thought your horse wasn't safe in case of another accident," said the first man, with the same smileless consideration. "This one wouldn't cut up if he was harnessed to an earthquake or a worse driver than you've got."

It occurred to her instantly that the more obvious remedy of sending another driver had been already discussed and rejected by them. Yet when her own driver appeared a moment afterward she ascended to her seat with some dignity and a slight increase of color.

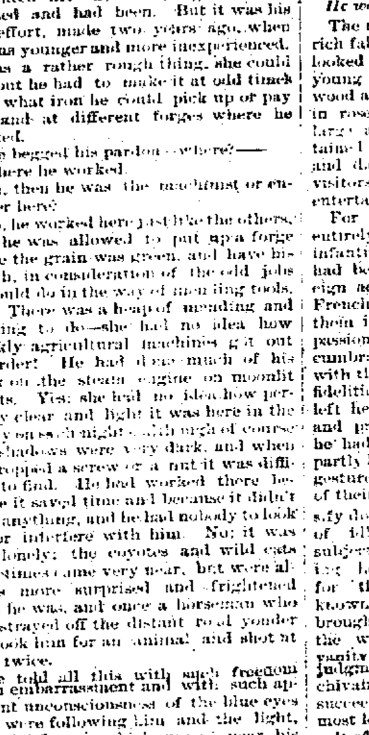
"I am very much obliged to you all," she said, without glancing at the young inventor.

"Don't mention it, miss."

"Good afternoon."

"Good afternoon." They all took off their hats with the same formal gravity as the horse moved forward, but turned back to their work again before she was out of the field.

CHAPTER II.



He was instantly followed by his wife.

The rancho of Maj. Randolph lay on a rich falda of the coast range and overlooked the great wheat plains that the young girl had just left. A house of wood and adobe, buried to its first story in rose trees and passion vines, was large and commodious. Yet it contained only the major, his wife, her son and daughter and the few occasional visitors from San Francisco whom he entertained and she tolerated.

For the major's household was not entirely harmonious. While a young infantry subaltern at a gulf station he had been attracted by the piquant foreign accent and dramatic gestures of a French creole widow, and—believing them in the first flush of his youthful passion more than an offset to the encumbrance of her two children, who, with the memory of various marital infidelities, were all her late husband had left her—had proposed, been accepted and promptly married to her. Before he had obtained his captaincy she had partly lost her accent, and those dramatic gestures which had accented the passion of their brief courtship began to intensify domestic altercation and the bursts of idle jealousy to which she was subject. Whether she was revenging herself on her second husband for the faults of the first is not known, but it was certain that she brought an unhallowed knowledge of the weaknesses, cheap cynicism and vanity of a foreign predecessor, to sit in judgment upon the simple minded and chivalrous American soldier who had succeeded him, and who was in fact the most loyal of husbands. The natural result of her skepticism was an espionage and criticism of the wives of the major's brother officers that compelled a frequent change of quarters. When to this was finally added a racial divergence and antipathy, the public disparagement of the customs and education of her female colleagues, and the sudden insistence of a foreign and French dominance in her household beyond any ordinary creole justification, Randolph, presumably to avoid later international complications, resigned while he was yet a major. Luckily his latest banishment to an extreme western outpost had placed him in California during the flood of a speculation epoch. He purchased a valuable Spanish grant to three leagues of land for little over three months' pay. Following that yearning which compels retired ship captains and rovers of all degree to buy a farm in their old days, the major, professionally and socially inured to border strife, sought surcease and arcadian repose in ranching.

It was here that Mrs. Randolph, late relict of the late Scipion L'Hommadieu, devoted herself to bringing up her children after the extremest of French methods and in resurrecting a "de" from her own family to give a distinct and aristocratic character to their name. The "de Fontages L'Hommadieus" were, however, only known to their neighbors after the western fashion, by their stepfather's name, when they were known at all, which was seldom. For the boy was unpleasantly conceited as a precocious worldling and the girl as unpleasantly complacent in her role of ingenue. The household was completely dominated by Mrs. Randolph. A punctilious Catholic, she attended all the functions of the adjacent mission, and the shadow of a black soutane at twilight gliding through the wild oat fields behind the ranche had often been mistaken for a coyote. The peace loving major did not object to a piety which, while it left his own conscience free, imparted a respectable religious air to his household and kept him from the equally distasteful approaches of the Puritanism of his neighbors, and was blissfully unconscious that he was strengthening the antagonistic foreign element in his family with an alien church.

Meantime, as the repaired buggy was slowly making its way toward his house, Maj. Randolph entered his wife's boudoir with a letter which the San Francisco post had just brought him. A look of embarrassment on his good humored face straightened the hard lines of hers, she felt some momentary weakness of her natural enemy and prepared to give battle.

"I'm afraid here's something of a muddle, Josephine," he began with a deprecating smile; "Mallory, who was coming down here with his daughter, you know"——

"This is the first intimation I have had that anything has been settled upon," interrupted the lady with appalling deliberation.

"However, my dear, you know I told you last week that he thought of bringing her here while he went south on business. You know, being a widower, he has no one to leave her with."

"And I suppose it is the American fashion to intrust one's daughters to any old boon companion?"

"Mallory is an old friend," interrupted the major impatiently. "He knows I'm married, and although he has never seen you he is quite willing to leave his daughter here."

"Thank you!"

"Come, you know what I mean. The man naturally believes that my wife will be a proper chaperon for his daughter. But that is not the present question. He intended to call here; I expected to take you over to San Jose to see her and all that you know, but the fact of it is—that is—it seems from this letter that—he's been called away sooner than he expected, and that—well—hang it! The girl is actually on her way here now."

"Alone?"

"I suppose so. You know one thinks nothing of that here."

"Or any other propriety for that matter."

"For heaven's sake, Josephine, don't be ridiculous! Of course it's stupid her coming in this way, and Mallory ought to have brought her, but she's coming and we must receive her. By Jove! Here she is now!" he added, starting up after a hurried glance through the window. "But what kind of a d—d turn out is that, anyhow?"

It certainly was an odd looking conveyance that had entered the gates and was now slowly coming up the drive toward the house: A large draught horse, harnessed to a dust covered buggy, whose strained foreaxle, bent by the last mile of heavy road, had slanted the tops of the forewheels toward each other at an alarming angle. The light, graceful dress and elegant parasol of the young girl who occupied half of its single seat looked ludicrously pronounced by the side of the slouching figure and grimy duster of the driver, who occupied the other half.

Mrs. Randolph gave a gritty laugh. "I thought you said she was alone. Is that an escort she has picked up, American fashion, on the road?"

"That's her hired driver, no doubt. Hang it! she can't drive here by herself," retorted the major, impatiently, hurrying to the door and down the staircase. But he was instantly followed by his wife. She had no idea of permitting a possible understanding to be exchanged in their first greeting. The late M. L'Hommadieu had been able to impart a whole plan of intrigue in a single word and glance.

Happily Rose Mallory, already in the hall, in a few words detailed the accident that had befallen her to the honest sympathy of the major and the coldly polite concern of Mrs. Randolph, who in deliberately chosen sentences managed to convey to the young girl the conviction that accidents of any kind to young ladies were to be regarded as only a shade removed from indiscretions. Rose was impressed and even flattered by the fastidiousness of this foreign appearing woman, and after the fashion of youthful natures accorded to her the respect due to recognized authority. When to this authority, which was evident, she added a depreciation of the major, I fear that some common instinct of feminine tyranny responded in Rose's heart, and that on the very threshold of the honest soldier's home she tacitly agreed with the wife to look down upon him. Mrs. Randolph departed to inform her son and daughter of their guest's arrival. As a matter of fact, however, they had already observed her approach to the house through the slits of their drawn window blinds and those even narrower prejudices and limited comprehensions which their education had fostered. The girl, Adele, had only grasped the fact that Rose had come to their house in fine clothes, alone with a man in a broken down vehicle, and was moved to easy mirth and righteous wonder. The young man, Emile, had agreed with her, with the mental reservation that the guest was pretty and must [illegible] both, however, welcomed her with a trained politeness and a superficial attention that, while the indifference of her own countrymen in the wheat field was still fresh in her recollection, struck her with grateful contrast. The major's quiet and unobtrusive kindliness naturally made less impression, or was accepted as a matter of course.

"Well," said the major, cheerfully but tentatively, to his wife, when they were alone again, "she seems a nice girl, after all. And a good deal of pluck and character, by Jove, to push on in that broken buggy, rather than linger or come in a farm cart, eh?"

"She was alone in that wheat field," said Mrs. Randolph with grim deliberation, "for half an hour—she confesses it herself—talking with a young man!"

"Yes, but the others had gone for the buggy. And, in the name of heaven, what would you have her do? Hide herself in the grain?" said the major, desperately. "Besides," he added with a recklessness he afterward regretted, "that mechanical chap they've got there is really intelligent and worth talking to."

"I have no doubt she thought so," said Mrs. Randolph, with a mirthless smile; "in fact I observe that the American freedom generally means doing what you want to do. Indeed I wonder she didn't bring him with her! Only, I beg major, that you will not again in the presence of my daughter—and I may even say of my son—talk lightly of the solitary meetings of young ladies with mechanics, even though their faces were smutty and their clothes covered with oil."

The major here muttered something about there being less danger in a young lady listening to the intelligence of a coarsely dressed laborer than to the compliments of a rose scented fop, but Mrs. Randolph walked out of the room before he finished the evident platitude.

That night Rose Mallory retired to her room in a state of self satisfaction that she even felt was to a certain extent a virtue. She was delighted with her reception and with her hostess and family. It was strange her father had not spoken more of Mrs. Randolph, who was clearly the superior of his old friend. What fine manners they all had, so different from other people she had known. There was quite an Old World civilization about them; really it was like going abroad! She would make the most of her opportunity and profit by her visit. She would begin by improving her French—they spoke it perfectly and with such a pure accent. She would correct certain errors she was conscious of in her own manners, and copy Mrs. Randolph as much as possible. Certainly there was a great deal to be said of Mrs. Randolph's way of looking at things. Now she thought of it calmly, there was too much informality and freedom in American ways! There was not enough respect due to position and circumstances! Take those men in the wheat field for example—yet here she found it difficult to formulate an indictment against them for "freedom." She would like to go there some day with the Randolphs and let them see what company manners were! She was thoroughly convinced now that her father had done wrong in sending her alone; it certainly was most disrespectful to them and careless of him (she had quite forgotten that she had herself proposed to her father to go alone rather than wait at the hotels, and she must have looked very ridiculous in her fine clothes and the broken down buggy. When her trunk came by express to-morrow she would look out something more sober. She must remember that she was in a Catholic and religious household now. Ah yes! how very fine it was to see that priest at dinner in his soutane, sitting down like one of the family and making them all seem like a picture of some historical and aristocratic romance! And then they were actually "de Fontages L'Hommadieu." How different he was from that shabby Methodist minister who used to come to see her father in a black cravat with a hideous bow, really there was something to say for a religion that contained so much picturesque refinement—and for her part—but that will do. I beg to say that I am not writing of any particular snob nor feminine monstrosity, but of a very charming creature who was quite able to say her prayers afterward like a good girl, and lay her pretty cheek upon her pillow without a blush.

(Continued next week.)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Artistic Fashions and Fancies in Cushions. How to Make a "Rose Corner."

An exquisitely dainty sofa cushion, with very little work for the effect it makes, can be manufactured out of white China silk, with small conventional figures outlined on it with yellow filo floss silk and clusters of straight lines scattered between the figures. This cushion may either be laced over a yellow silk puffing or simply finished with rose corners. Good Housekeeping, which furnishes the accompanying novel suggestions about pillows and cushions, explains how to make these rose corners. After the covering has been put on push the pillow back at the corners and draw the covering out into place. Wind a strong silk thread about this covering, close to the pushed back pillow, and draw it down into the center of the tied up portion. Pull the double thickness of this frilled covering into shape and tack it down on the pillow. This makes a very pretty finish to a cushion.

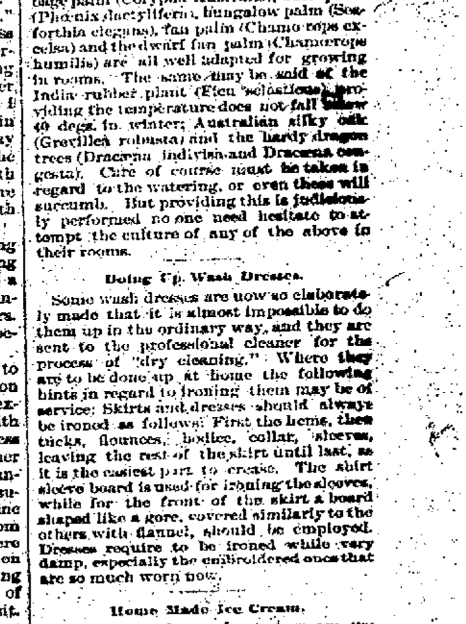
White moleskin is a delicate and pretty material for artistic uses. A sofa cushion recently noticed was decorated with hand painting. A cluster of pink and white chrysanthemums was painted upon it, and the back of the cushion was made of rose pink plush. Painting is a particularly pretty decoration, as the soft surface of the moleskin is so well adapted to paint, but for those who are not skilled in the use of the brush there are other ways in which it can be ornamented. White moleskin is frequently used as applique on silk, plush or velvet. Conventional figures are cut out, and these are couched down with silk or gold thread. Designs can also be outlined upon it with gold cord.

A very pretty cushion was made of a soft gray chamois skin, painted with clusters of trailing arbutus, the gray of the background contrasting beautifully with the pale pink of the dainty little blossoms. This cushion was laced over a rose colored puffing. Another was painted with violets and laced over lavender. White China silk embroidered with lavender is an appropriate cover for a pillow filled with lavender.

If one has neither the ability nor the inclination to decorate cushions the pretty figured India and China silk is almost as decorative as hand work, and can be procured in very graceful designs. A slumber roll can be easily made by taking strips of the desired colors of silk two inches wide and nine inches longer than required to cover the cushion. These strips should be sewed together very neatly. The effect is very pretty if the colors of the cushion graduate from a very pale shade up to a deep one.

Tents for the Lawn.

A graceful and comfortable addition to the out of door attractions of a country home at this season is a tent for the lawn. Lawn tents are a convenience on the occasion of garden parties, afternoon teas, tennis matches and the like, and with their gayly striped covering afford also quite an ornamental feature.



A LAWN TENT.

Our cut shows a pretty specimen of a fancy tent, and may furnish an acceptable suggestion to any one who wishes to provide something of the kind as a light shelter or shade on the lawn.

Plants for City and Suburban Houses.

There are a few good plants that Amateur Gardening recommends for the embellishment of rooms, even though they are lighted and heated by gas. The best of them perhaps is the variegated parlor palm (Aspidistra lurida variegata). There is also a green leaved variety of the same subject suitable for a like purpose. Then the cabbage palm (Corypha Australis), date palm (Phœnix dactylifera), bungalow palm (Seaforthia elegans), fan palm (Chamærops excelsa) and the dwarf fan palm (Chamærops humilis) are all well adapted for growing in rooms. The same may be said of the India rubber plant (Ficus elastica), providing the temperature does not fall below 40 degs. in winter; Australian silky oak (Grevillea robusta) and the hardy dragon trees (Dracæna indivisa and Dracæna congesta). Care of course must be taken in regard to the watering, or even these will succumb. But providing this is judiciously performed no one need hesitate to attempt the culture of any of the above in their rooms.

Doing Up Wash Dresses.

Some wash dresses are now so elaborately made that it is almost impossible to do them up in the ordinary way, and they are sent to the professional cleaner for the process of "dry cleaning." Where they are to be done up at home the following hints in regard to ironing them may be of service: Skirts and dresses should always be ironed as follows: First the hems, then tucks, flounces, bodice, collar, sleeves, leaving the rest of the skirt until last, as it is the easiest part to crease. The shirt sleeve board is used for ironing the sleeves, while for the front of the skirt a board shaped like a gore, covered similarly to the others with flannel, should be employed. Dresses require to be ironed while very damp, especially the embroidered ones that are so much worn now.

Home Made Ice Cream.

If you have plenty of sweet cream use one quart of it, one quart of milk, beaten thoroughly together with one pound of white sugar. Add extract of vanilla and the whites of four eggs whipped till very light; then freeze. If cream is scarce, a very good recipe is to use four well beaten eggs to each quart of milk, unless the milk is very rich. Scald the milk, beat the eggs and sugar, to make it very sweet, together and stir the milk briskly. Heat gradually until as thick as rich cream, then flavor with lemon or orange extract and freeze.

Lemon Pies.

Lemon is the summer pie par excellence, furnishing a light and refreshing dessert. Following is a good recipe: One quart of water and one cup of butter boiled together; four lemons grated and squeezed; a teacupful and a half of sugar; the yolks of eight eggs; one cupful of corn starch, with a pinch of salt stirred into it. Cook all together in saucepan till it thickens. Bake the crust first; fill with the above and cover with a meringue of white of eggs and a little sugar.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a physician always at hand, it kills rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are a few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them, Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for coughs, colds and consumption. Price 25 cents. Trial bottle free at Frank Fontaine's drug store.

—The handsomest wall paper ever brought to Smethport can be seen at Specht & Sasse's Furniture rooms.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

SMETHPORT, PA., August 15, 1890.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR
HON. G. W. DELAMATER
of Crawford county

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
HON. L. A. WATRES
of Lackawanna county

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
HON. THOS. J. STEWART
of Montgomery county

FOR CONGRESS
HON. LEWIS F. WATSON
of Warren County

FOR REPRESENTATIVES
W. L. HARDICK
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of Kane

FOR SHERIFF,
WALTER GRIBB
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FOR PROTHONOTARY
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of Bradford

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JOHN B. CHAPMAN
of Bradford

FOR COMMISSIONERS
JAMES HIGGINS
of Lewis
F. D. SIMAR
of Annin

FOR AUDITORS,
A. S. BEARD
of Bradford
J. O. LIDDEL
of Wetmore

Harrisburg has a population of over 40,000. If the city had a few more men like E. Z. Wallower its population would be doubled during the coming decade. The town, like others we know of, is troubled with clams.

A remarkable record was that of Jacob Fisher, who died lately in Kutztown, Pa. He was 100 years old; he had voted for 17 Democratic candidates for President, and was never ill in his life. Moreover, he had used tobacco and whiskey ever since he was a young man.

The Matthew Stanley Quay Club, composed of a few colored idiots of Philadelphia, led by Col. Bell, the blackmailing darkey about that city, are unanimously opposed to the Federal election bill. There probably isn't [illegible] thing about the bill.

The increase in population in Tioga county for the past decade is about [illegible] per cent, the population now being estimated by Superintendent Bricker at [illegible]. This is a splendid showing for the county, as a large portion of the increase has been in boroughs and agricultural districts, and not in the mining sections of the county.

[illegible] Prof. [illegible], of Utrecht, has discovered that [illegible] and this may be one of them.—[illegible]

The Democrats of McKean county went through the form of nominating a county ticket on Tuesday of this week, and although the ticket is composed of reputable citizens, it is not what could be called a strong one. As they have no expectation of electing any more of their candidates than the law allows, the affair was quite spiritless. Of course one Commissioner and one Auditor will be elected, because there was something of a contest for nomination for Commissioner.

GOV. BUTLER in some advice to his young men says: "Never do a mean thing for money." Let us add to this suggestion, never do a mean thing for nothing, or for anything, whatever. Whether the world hears of it or not, it will abide with you as long as you have a conscience, and when you cease to have that you have lost the thing that best excuses your living. So, young man, do not trifle with your self respect. Vote the Republican ticket and be respectable even if you don't make a cent.—*Judge.*

THE editor of the Port Allegany *Reporter*, who writes long and entertaining Harrisburg letters from Philadelphia every week, is quite prolific with predictions of the defeat of the Republican State ticket. In his letter of two weeks since he quoted a "prominent man" as saying that his 125 Republican clerks would vote for Pattison, a railroad man who said that railroaders as a class would be against Delamater, a Pittsburgh oil producer who has 200 operators in his employ, and he is quoted as saying [illegible] and there is but one sentiment among [illegible] in opposition to Delamater, and I don't think he will get a single vote in the Allegheny oil field," and winds up by giving the views of a "prominent republican manufacturer" who [illegible] for Pattison. In last week's letter he claims to have interviewed several prominent farmers from "different" sections of the State, all of whom join in the chorus for Pattison. [illegible] the name of the gentleman who he pretends to have conversed with. Does Mr. Herbert suppose for an instant that such statements have any weight with the intelligent people of McKean county? Would he think of palming them off on a Philadelphia reader through the columns of his own paper, the *Herald*?

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HARRISBURG, August 11.—The press of the democratic party seem to derive much consolation and a very great deal of encouragement from the formation of the "Farmers Alliance" in this state and the supposed affiliation with the Bourbon party of this new born—what ever you may call it. Col. H. J. Demming, of Harrisburg, is the State organizer. He is not so well known as a farmer or granger as he is as a member of [illegible] and this [illegible] Pattison [illegible] observations [illegible]. Mr. Demming, though a Republican, [illegible] as a reformer and it is not strange that in the present campaign Col. Demming should be found in command of a movement that proposes to reform the politics of the State by playing second fiddle to the Democracy and he proposes to draw the farmers into his net and calls his organization "The Farmers Alliance."

Col. Demming is [illegible] as to the strength of his new party but with confidence asserts that it will be felt in the near future. He avers that there is no political significance to the new organization; it is intended through its influence to educate the farmers, to make them more familiar with their duties as farmers and as citizens and to teach them their responsibility in aiding to put good and true men into political positions and, your correspondent will add, to vote for Bob Pattison, Col. Demming's friend. This is the gallant Colonel's side of the story. Col. Thomas Seey, of the State Grange (Patrons of Husbandry), who is good authority on all subjects that concern the farmers, says he knows the farmers of Pennsylvania well. He says it is all nonsense to claim that any appreciable number of desertions from our party's candidate to the support of another will be felt. He claims to know whereof he speaks and says the Republican farmers will vote for the Republican nominees and those of Democratic faith will support the Democratic party. He claims that "self" is behind the Farmers Alliance and the organizers are pushing it for selfish and personal motives. In spite of claims to the contrary the movement thus far has [illegible] in Pennsylvania. Secretary Edge of the State Board of Agriculture says he knows the farmers of the State pretty well and he was positive that the League or the Alliance would amount to nothing as a political factor in elections. [illegible] President of the League, he said is a disgruntled politician and chronic applicant for political office, which he always fails to get because he cannot [illegible] influence in his League. Demming is a mugwump generally training with the Independents and the influence of those [illegible] cannot extend far beyond their own votes and hence were not dangerous.

The democratic press is just at present much exercised over a rumor that Chauncey Black, nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, be seriously contemplating resigning his nomination unless certain concessions are made by adding to the party platform [illegible] of ballot reform.

It will be recalled that the party leaders at the Scranton Convention accepted Chauncey's reform ideas for incorporation in the platform as an inducement for the [illegible] When the platform was completed the [illegible] paragraph in reference to ballot reform, though not satisfactory to Chauncey, was accepted on the promise by Senator [illegible] and Singerly, the Pattison leaders, that it would be elaborated when printed for circulation. This has not been done and Chauncey is mad and threatens to bolt his nomination unless promises are kept.

This rumor of resignation bore the stamp of genuineness so nearly correct that there was great uneasiness felt in democratic ranks that Black was summoned to Harrisburg to consult with the bosses. The outcome was a letter from the nominee disclaiming any purpose to resign and expressing entire accord with the Scranton Convention's proceedings, accepting the insults heaped upon his father by Pattison, accepting the slights Pattison subjected him to when he was Lieutenant Governor, forgetting that Pattison totally ignored him when he was in office (1882-1886) and now stoops down in shameful humility and "kisses the rod that smote him." Those who know the inside facts positively assert that the rumor of the contemplated withdrawal of the nominee for the Lieutenant Governorship was not without foundation; that it was only after hard work, promises and concessions on the part of the leaders, who represented the ridiculous position his action would place the party in, that the Lieutenant Governor was induced to write his letter denying the rumor of his resignation. All the same the Jersey match, Pattison and Black, can't trot well together and "the Colonus Grey" will have to decoy the Philadelphia sorrel through the whole race only to see the spanking Republican team cross the wire November next winners to the tune of eighty thousand majority.

Senator Delamater, the Republican nominee for Governor, halted for a few hours in Harrisburg last week. He had just returned from a Methodist camp meeting up the Cumberland Valley. He is getting over the State at a rapid rate and but few places will be slighted in the grand rounds.

He speaks in glowing terms of his enthusiastic reception where he has been and says he is positive of a grand Republican victory in November. He says there are no serious dissensions from the party that he could detect, but everywhere entire satisfaction was manifested at the work of the Harrisburg convention, which he confidently expected would be approved in November by at least sixty thousand Republican majority.

The People's train has started and will reach its journey's end on schedule time and safely land its precious freight next November, and Democracy will be side tracked as usual.

ALCROFT.

WHO SAYS IT IS A "FORCE BILL."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Not since the days when it battled mightily against the honest payment of honest debts has the Democracy fought as it is now fighting to defeat the Lodge bill. Its newspapers, particularly in the South, but elsewhere too, are clamoring wildly that it is a "force bill," that it foreshadows the "man on horseback," whatever that may mean, and that it involves an overturning of the American doctrine of home rule. This is a buncombe [illegible] and when nothing better than [illegible] can be [illegible] as an argument against fair elections, then certainly the Democratic confession of weakness [illegible]. We can only congratulate the Democratic leaders, however, upon their [illegible]. They started out on the wrong track. So soon as the Lodge bill made its appearance in the House Mr. Carlisle had himself reported at great length with the palpable purpose of "sounding the keynote." He said the bill was clearly unconstitutional, and that Congress had no such power as the Lodge bill proposed to exercise.

It was plain to *The Tribune* that Mr. Carlisle needed to be educated as to the contents of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court concerning Federal authority over Congressional elections. We proceeded to supply him with many pertinent and valuable extracts from these controlling documents. He was certainly silenced and we decidedly convinced. The framers of the American Constitution intended to create a Nation. In National affairs they did not intend to take note of geographical lines other than those by which the entire country was bounded. Their perception was equal to the task of seeing that the fraudulent election of a Representative in Georgia was an invasion of the rights of Massachusetts. To hold that these elections are not a National affair is to hold that an honest electorate which chooses its Congressman fairly is not prejudiced by the presence in Congress of a man unfairly sent there but able to nullify the vote of their Representative when he pleases. Such a proposition is manifestly false. If a man is in Congress who has no right there it is perfectly clear that he wrongs every constituency in America not less than his own.

The question which is now before the Senate is therefore one of expediency. Is the situation such as to call a National law, or is it not? No testimony could be more significant than that which comes from the South. Southern Democrats no longer even pretend that the Federal elections south of Mason and Dixon's line are lawfully conducted. On the contrary, they frankly admit that colored citizens are not permitted to vote, and they rush into argument upon the virtue of their course. They pass over the question "Is the law obeyed?" with a hasty, impatient and generally defiant "No," and then they launch into their old harangue about the negro being ignorant and corrupt. A score of men sit every term in Congress who are kept there by hemp cords and shotguns, and the instant they hear the suggestion that Southern elections should be honestly conducted they howl frantically about Federal bayonets and men on horseback. We are not in favor of bayonets or other weapons around a polling place, nor does any reasonable person believe that bayonets have any place in the Lodge bill. But we are free to confess that if such tools must be at hand we prefer that they should work for law and not for lawlessness. It ill becomes the party which sneaked into administration in the wake of bands of masked ruffians whose torches and triggers dealt death and desolation to hundreds of negro homes in the South, whose whip lashes are still cracking over every colored man who dares to speak of exercising his electoral rights, whose hand is upon and beneath and within almost every ballot box in the Black Belt, it ill becomes that sort of party to talk about a force bill and [illegible] of guns.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

From the Pittsburgh Times.

Our National Guard, on the testimony of the President, the Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield and all competent judges, stand next to the regular army in drill, efficiency and all other respects as soldiers. This was Gen. Sheridan's opinion, and his soldier spirit led him to hope that he might prove that he was right. Of course the Regulars drilled every day as they are, excel in many things, the non essentials especially, but, said Sheridan, in actual service these Pennsylvania Guardsmen would surpass any regular troops in general effectiveness. President Harrison last week, after reviewing the Pennsylvania troops, said that at the breaking out of the war "had we possessed a force in the principal Northern States equal to the Pennsylvania Guard, the first disaster at Bull Run would not have occurred, and no man can estimate the influence which such a force would have exerted on the events of the war." This opinion was indorsed on all hands, and no praise was too great for the soldier boys that were reviewed on Mount Gretna. The improvement of the men in all respects over three years ago was particularly commented on. The fact that Pennsylvania is so far ahead of all the other States in her citizen soldiers is something to be proud of. The idea that the National Guard is for show and diversion should be dismissed. Every one, of course, prays that there may never be an occasion for sending the men into the field, but should the occasion for doing it ever come, it will be the source of unspeakable pride that our State was so well prepared.

"MAXWELL STEVENSON says that Mr. Pattison is not a Democrat. Before the Scranton convention the Wallace Democratic newspapers said the same thing. It is about time Mr. Pattison was rising to explain. There are some Democrats who are getting anxious regarding Mr. Pattison, and they would like to know whether the Wallace newspapers were right before the Scranton convention and Stevenson is correct now, or whether Mr. Pattison is the embodiment of pure Democratic principles and the Wallace organs and Mr. Stevenson are on the wrong side of the fence. Ugly questions like these will crop out during a campaign."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

It is not probable that a person can be struck by lightning and live if he be struck in the head or if the fluid passes down through the body. Most of the people who claim to have been struck by lightning are not hit at all, but are affected by the current passing near them, or are struck by side currents thrown off from the main one. Every one who is in a house when it is struck naturally thinks he is hit. But the average swath cut by the fluid is but an inch or two across, and a house may be struck a dozen times without anyone being killed.—*[illegible] Dispatch.*

HON. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, ex United States Senator, ex Governor of Rhode Island, ex-manufacturer and ex-husband of Kate Chase Sprague, is now Chief of Police at Narragansett Pier.

IDAHO AND WYOMING.

From the N. Y. Press.

The same ancient and non-progressive Bourbon Democrats who are howling about the admission to the Union of the States of Wyoming and Idaho are on record as entering precisely the same protest ten years ago, and even later than that, against the admission of the State of Washington. For years the Democratic party fought the admission of the Dakotas, Montana and Washington for no other reason whatever than because the people in those Territories were imbued with the progressive ideas of the Republican party and hence unquestionably Republican States. The census of 1880 showed that Washington Territory had a population of 75,113, Montana, 39,159, and the two Dakotas, 137,177. There is no reason why these States should not have been admitted eight or ten years ago, for their population at that time equaled that of the State of Ohio when admitted and that of the States of Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Oregon. Three States were admitted with less than 35,000, namely Illinois, Arkansas and Florida. The average population of the twenty three States admitted into the Union before Montana, Washington and the two Dakotas was at the time of admission only about 70,000. Look at the States to-day. It is tolerably certain that the State of Washington will show a population, according to the eleventh census, of not less than 350,000 and it may reach 550,000. It is not likely that the other three States will reach anything like these figures in point of population, but these figures indicate unmistakably that when a growing and developing Territory has reached a population of 75,000 its admission to the Union gives it an impetus that is liable in the decade immediately following to send the population of the State to 250,000 or even 350,000. This has substantially been the history of every progressive Western State. It is probable that the estimates of 100,000 population both in Idaho and Wyoming are greater by 25 per cent., perhaps more in the case of Wyoming, than will be shown by the census figures, but what of it? Once clothed with the advantages of Statehood and with a nucleus of live, energetic, vigorous, pushing people, both Idaho and Wyoming will pass the one hundred thousand mark before such chronic growlers as the editor of the *Sun*, for example, have got through discussing the fact that these Territories have been admitted into the Union.

Idaho contains 55,228,160 acres, or over 86,000 square miles, thus exceeding in size every State in the Union except Texas, California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and Montana. Minerals of all kinds, including the precious metals, are abundant in Idaho. The yield of gold, silver, lead and copper was in 1889 nearly $20,000,000 worth. The value of the mines taken up is about $50,000,000. It contains nearly 20,000,000 acres of good grazing land well watered. About 30 per cent. of the area of Idaho, or 15,000,000 acres, is agricultural land, and of this 14,000,000 acres are of exceptional richness. The agricultural statistics for 1889 show a production of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, over 2,000,000 bushels of oats, [illegible] bushels of barley, 555,000 bushels of flaxseed, etc.

Wyoming is even greater in area than Idaho, containing 62,000,000 acres, making it the eighth State in the Union in point of size, and rich in agricultural possibilities. The production of wheat in Dakota in 1880 was less than that of these two States, and yet in ten years official reports show that it has increased to 60,000,000 bushels. But they continue the argument based upon population and development of wealth. So far as the Democratic party is concerned it has little or no force, for did not the leaders of the non progressive party fight persistently the admission of Washington and Dakota long after their population exceeded the unit of representation?

THE gain in population in Potter county is gratifying not only to the people of that county but to those of neighboring counties. The increase as estimated by Supt. Baker exceeds 65 per cent., the population being 22,164. Ten years ago the population was 13,797. This increase is largely owing to the great timber belt which covers a large portion of the county's area, the value of which is almost incalculable. Mills and tanneries are being planted everywhere, and there is unquestionably a great future in store for that county.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A. G. [illegible], President Judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans and court of common pleas for the county of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, June 6th, 1890, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas at the borough of Smethport on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, 1890, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Aug. 1, 1890, and in the 115th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. D. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate } In the Orphans'
of William H. Martin, } Court of McKean
deceased. } County.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the funds in the hands of E. L. Keenan, the administrator of the above mentioned estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Smethport, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1890, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested can present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

ROBERT H. ROSE, Auditor.

4w

Auditor's Notice.

In re estate of Robert } In the Orphans' Court
Macklin, deceased. } of McKean County.

And now, to-wit: August 4, 1890, H. J. Colcord, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Anna S. Macklin, administratrix.

PER CURIAM.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of the appointment at my office in Port Allegany, Pa., on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all parties interested may appear or be forever barred from sharing in the distribution.

H. J. COLCORD, Auditor.

Aug. 12, 1890—3w

WHITHER! OH WHITHER, OLD WOMAN, SO HIGH? WITH BLACK DIAMOND ROOFING TO COVER THE SKY! [illegible]

Send for illustrated circular to

M. EHRET, JR., & CO.,
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CASH AND ONE PRICE.

BUFFALO, August 13, '90.

The new carpets for the fall of '90 are here, but the news of them can't be [illegible] it except with the eyes. It would be easy to take up one, admire the texture—close and sumptuously soft—praise the warm autumnal tints with their gay or sombre backgrounds, but the whole is greater than any part.

This much we will say:

There need be no going to New York or Philadelphia for the finest carpets or the most exclusive patterns. We've had our choice from the best the world over and no scrap of taste has been overlooked.

The most luxurious Axminsters,
Richest of Wiltons,
Daintiest of Moquettes,
Brightest of Ingrains.

The manufacturers have outdone themselves.

Carpet buyers of the present or future come and see. Wander about, study, dream out your furnishing thoughts. There are surprises of style and pattern and color tone lying in wait—unexpected things. If you are not compounded of too particular clay every sense will be satisfied.

Now for the trade angle. You will be the loser if you fail to look. We think we can do better for you in price, promptness and pattern than any other store. Come while the stock is brightest!

The hurrah work of dictionary selling is over. We have sold out once or twice and had to wait for more. We have plenty.

In these quieter days we help your memory with the fact that Webster's big dictionary with Dennison's patent index sells here at $2.50. The fact and the reason are generally known that there are editions and editions. We think ours to be the best.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO.

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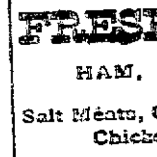

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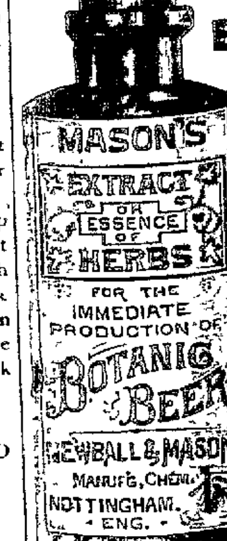

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WILLIAM MARSH.

[illegible] Pa., July 29, 1890—3w

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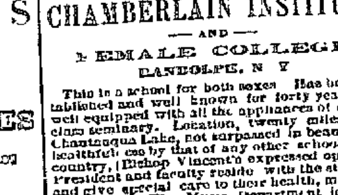

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Our stock of carpets includes Moquets, Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply Ingrain All Wool, Two-Ply Ingrain, all wool, Two-Ply Ingrain, Cotton Chain, also a fine quality Rag Carpet, Oil Cloths and Rugs of all sizes and prices. It will pay people wanting carpets to come many miles to see and examine our stock before purchasing.

SMETHPORT FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

8-tf A. REILLY, Manager.

THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED IN SEWING MACHINES.

A $45.00 SEWING MACHINE FOR $15.00

Premium No. 14

Including One Year's Subscription to this Paper. We have made such arrangements as enables us to offer the Chicago

Singer Sewing Machines

At lower rates than ever before for a good machine, and we offer our readers the advantage of the unprecedented bargain.

This machine is made after the latest models of the Singer machines, and is a perfect fac-simile in shape, ornamentation and appearance. All the parts are made to gauge exactly the same as the Singer, and are constructed of precisely the same materials.

The utmost care is exercised in the selection of the metals used, and only the very best quality is purchased. Each machine is thoroughly well made and is fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspector to go out of the shops until it has been fully tested and proved to do perfect work, and run light and without noise.

The Chicago Singer Machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The Loose Balance Wheel is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel, and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that the machine can not be operated by the treadle.

The thread eylet and the needle clamp are made self-threading, which is a very great convenience.

Each Machine of Whatever Style, is Furnished with the Following Attachments:

1 FOOT HEMMER,
1 FOOT RUFFLER,
1 TUCKER,
1 PACKAGE OF NEEDLES,
1 CHECK SPRING,
1 THROAT PLATE,
6 HEMMERS, all different widths,
1 WRENCH,
1 THREAD CUTTER,
1 BINDER,
5 BOBBINS,
1 SCREW-DRIVER,
1 GAUGE,
1 GAUGE SCREW,
1 OIL-CAN, filled with Oil,
1 INSTRUCTION BOOK.

The driving wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self threading, has the very best tension and thread liberator, is made of the very best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers and center swing drawer. The manufacturers warrant every machine for 5 years.

High Testimonials from Subscribers Using this Machine:

MIDDLETOWN, TENN., Dec. 18, 1889.
I received your premium sewing machine one year ago and am well pleased with it. Would not exchange it for machines sold here for fifty dollars. I thank you a thousand times for such a valuable premium. W. A. BISHOP.

TRENTON, NEB., Nov. 26, 1889.
The premium sewing machine came to hand very promptly and in good order. It is nicely finished, works like a charm, and we are delighted with it. E. F. YOUNG.

WESTBORO, MO., DEC. 10, 1889.
My sewing machine gives good satisfaction—does as good work as a fifty dollar machine. MARY E. MURRAY.

HEBRING, OHIO, Nov. 18, 1889.
The sewing machine I got from you as a premium last year, cannot be beaten, and does as good work as a $65.00 machine. GEO. MUIR.

UNIONTOWN, KANSAS, Dec. 6, 1889.
We received the machine some two months ago. Have given it a fair trial and like it very much. We think it as good as a forty dollar machine. MRS. JANE BOWERS.

WELL'S BRIDGE, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1889.
I would say, after using the sewing machine received from you, it gives perfect satisfaction in all respects, doing all kinds of work very nicely. MRS. L. C. YOUNGMANS.

This valuable Sewing Machine is given as a premium for 60 yearly subscribers to this paper or for 30 yearly subscribers and $7 additional.

Price, including one year's subscription, $15. Sent by freight, receiver to pay charges. Give name of freight station if different from postoffice.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

Not to Split!

Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

BE UP TO THE MARK

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

The McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., August 15, 1890.

[illegible] AL AND GENERAL

[illegible]

—County fairs will soon be in order.

—[illegible] will be the attraction on the [illegible]

—The Democrats were swarming [illegible]

—The matrimonial market is rather [illegible] just now.

—Uncle Tom's Cabin under canvas [illegible] struck town.

—[illegible] D. C. Young's new advertisement in this issue.

—[illegible] more month of summer and then [illegible] melancholy days.

—The Kane letter arrived too late for [illegible] tion this week.

—The late cold wave knocked the [illegible] out of the "blazers."

—Duke Centre enthusiasts go twenty [illegible] the national game.

—It is reported that Austin, Potter Co., [illegible] yesterday devastated by fire.

—A platform dance was held near Me- [illegible] street, Wednesday evening.

—An expert says that bark dust is an [illegible] remedy for sores on horses.

—Smethport is blessed by a scarcity of [illegible] at meal-time puzzling at this season.

—The summer girl is a graceful swim- [illegible] with all of her other accomplishments.

—Great preparations are being made [illegible] G. A. R. reunion at Duke Centre the 29th.

—A [illegible] summer complaints, many [illegible] of typhoid fever are [illegible] ailments.

—The [illegible] Stanley Dramatic Co. at [illegible] opera house Thursday evening. [illegible] and see them.

—Advertise in the MINER. If you have [illegible] to advertise, read the advertise- [illegible] others and profit thereby.

—The [illegible] wrangling indulged [illegible] the newspapers [illegible] more monotonous every year.

—[illegible] considerable voluminous eloquence [illegible] stereotyped order was let loose in [illegible] Democratic convention, Tuesday.

—[illegible] has decreased in popu- [illegible] since 1880. A newspaper is neces- [illegible] the existence of a good town.

—[illegible] will kindly continue [illegible] news and get their [illegible]

—The [illegible] rivalry existing between [illegible] and [illegible] in base ball matters, [illegible] is getting quite interest- [illegible]

—[illegible] advertisers have caused us con- [illegible] in publication this week, [illegible] in new advertisements at [illegible] hour.

—[illegible] candidate was ever better equip- [illegible] the office of Sheriff or more pop- [illegible] the people than is Walter [illegible] He will be elected by a big [illegible]

—Two young lady visitors in Smeth- [illegible] driving near the reservoir last [illegible] and while turning the carriage [illegible] was thrown out. Fortunately [illegible] serious results.

—The Port Allegany cheese factory [illegible] out three thousand pounds of [illegible] per week, which is said to be of [illegible] quality. Port Allegany has a [illegible] of "infant industries."

—The borough authorities are just be- [illegible] survey the streets in Kane for the purpose of putting in a water main [illegible] The second largest town in the county must be rather slow.

—A hand satchel containing a number [illegible] valuable articles, was stolen from a lady guest at the Wright House, during a journey between Smethport and Lar- [illegible] stations, Tuesday afternoon.

—The [illegible] low rate excursion of the [illegible] to the Thousand Islands, will be [illegible] W. N. Y. & P. railroad, Aug. [illegible] The trains will leave Smethport at [illegible] Fare for round trip $6.00.

—The Postmaster-General has decided [illegible] postmasters who fail to notify pub- [illegible] when subscribers move away or [illegible] to take papers from the postoffice, [illegible] be responsible for their subscrip- [illegible]

—Allen's Great Eastern Show and [illegible] "Paradox" is advertised for Smeth- port on the 22nd inst. We are assured that it will be an astonishing, admirable and artistic aggregation. See advertise- ment.

—[illegible] of Will F. Jordan of the Harris- [illegible] Sunday Telegram, has purchased [illegible] Morning Call of that city and will [illegible] charge September 1st, when the [illegible] will be an out and out Republican [illegible] paper.

—[illegible] County Treasurer Shoemaker, while on a visit to his family in this place [illegible] informed us that the extension [illegible] road-report and Port Allegany [illegible] would be completed in about [illegible]

—There will be a gathering held in the [illegible] east of the Chautauqua House [illegible] evening next. The meeting [illegible] for the benefit of Rev. T. W. [illegible] of the M. E. Church. All are [illegible] invited.

—A [illegible] Dewhetler 10 years of age, [illegible] at play on Sunday afternoon, [illegible] on the roof of a shed in South [illegible] and broke his arm at the wrist. Dr. [illegible] Chadwick was called and re- [illegible] the fracture.

—[illegible] place Warren can scarcely [illegible] at the present time. All people [illegible] and all Warren people [illegible] spending the summer at the [illegible] Warren. Then Warren [illegible] resort like Smethport.

—[illegible] Democrats are contriving [illegible] the farmers into voting [illegible] free-trade ticket. They [illegible] take it for granted that there is [illegible] great lack of intelligence among [illegible] such impertinence will be [illegible] rebuked at the polls.—*Norristown Herald.*

—It was demonstrated in Tuesday's convention that some of the rising oratorical luminaries of the Democracy, do not believe in the theory that the man who says nothing when he has nothing to say, is a public benefactor.

—At no season of the year should you be more careful of what you eat or drink than at present. Disease is lurking everywhere and it is a pretty difficult task to escape it. The best means, however, is ordinary good sense in what you eat.

—It seems trivial enough for us to publish the mundane movements of adults, without going into details about the visitations here and there of young children. The personal column of this paper is open to and welcomes all communications of a personal nature bearing children.

—Three or four years in the newspaper business knocks the poetry all out of a man. After he gets into "the swim" his sentiment is overwhelmed. And the peculiarity about it is that he cannot swim out. A fascinating frantic hold takes him in.

—An exchange says it is curious that one man will know what thoughts are in the mind of another man, and the other man well know that the first man knows that he knows that he knows what he is thinking about, yet neither of the men will tell the other man that he knows that he knows what he is thinking about.

—It is a stated by high medical authority that more than two-thirds of the people who were attacked by the malady known as la grippe last winter are still suffering in some form or other from its effects. They lack elastic buoyancy and strength and creep about their vocations. Its effects will not pass away for some time.

—The death of Peter F. Kennedy is announced by the Bradford papers. The sad news reaching that city Tuesday night. Mr. Kennedy was traveling in Florida on business and the brief dispatches stated that his death resulted from a fall. Mr. Kennedy was a highly esteemed citizen of Bradford, and was prominently identified with her history for many years.

—A wheelman has discovered a plan better than the one of using torpedoes to frighten away dogs who delight to bark and bite at the passing cyclist. It consists of a rubber bulb provided with a stopper and filled with ammonia water. A dog that gets a whiff of these contents departs to find some place where he can hide his disgusted nose, and he never craves to partake of a wheelman again.

—The Coudersport *Enterprise* thus soliloquizes: "Tioga county's jail contains one prisoner. Tioga county has license. Potter county's jail contains four prisoners. Potter county has no license. Tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum."—*Agitator.* The foregoing is indeed "tweedle dumb" philosophy. McKean county has many licenses and her jail contains fourteen wrecks of humanity just now.

—The first of a series of games between the Smethport and Duke Centre base ball clubs was played at Hamlin Park in this place yesterday afternoon, the home team winning by a score of 20 to 17. Both sides had their batting clothes on and considerable leather hunting was indulged in. The second game will be played at Duke Centre on G. A. R. day, Aug. 29.

—The senior and political pilot of the MINER being absent this week, the sensational editor feels somewhat called upon to criticize the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention on Tuesday. This, he would do, but considering that he has hardly shuffled off the worldly coil and is yet in embryo in the political metamorphosis, he concludes that "silence is golden." Suffice it to say that the defeat of the ticket nominated is inevitable.

—D. W. Estes, a well-known black smith of Crea, went fishing in the stream near that village one day last week. He carried a bottle of nitroglycerine to kill the fish and used a short fuse. The compound exploded in his hands, his right hand was blown off at the wrist and the left hand badly mangled, his eyes destroyed and he was seriously injured about the body. He has a slight chance for recovery. Estes is about 40 years of age and has a wife and three children.

—Our Kane correspondent this week says Gust Helling of Jo-Jo became partially insane last week from alcoholic excess. Policeman Looker arrested him on Saturday and brought him to Kane where he kept him until Monday, when Commissioner McKean took him to the asylum at Warren. * * * Here is a temperance lecture in a condensed form. Chas H. Kemp says he has made every dollar of the many thousands that he is now investing in Kane, and in a Prohibition Hotel.

—Three bark haulers displayed about as much brutal depravity as one would care to come in contact with on Saturday evening of last week. They were driving their teams along the Marvin Creek road, when they were overtaken by a carriage containing a young lady and gentleman. The gentleman was in a hurry and as there was no room to pass, he requested the men to turn partially out of the road. This they refused to do repeatedly and would drive two abreast in places where a passage could be effected. The young man was compelled to walk his horse some five miles.

—Some of our county papers have been publishing what they call the official figures of the population of McKean county. Their figures are not correct in some cases, notably that of Smethport, they are nearly a hundred out of the way. The figures published in the *Reporter* two weeks ago are nearly right.—Port Allegany *Reporter.* We hope that our contemporary's figures making Smethport larger than Port Allegany, are correct. Our borough limits are very restricted, while Port Allegany's are far reaching. She spreads her protecting wings over all of her adjacent suburbs.

—Jackson Ellis of Farmers Valley, a young man, 21 years of age, met with a fatal accident near Beckwith Hollow, Saturday afternoon. He was in the act of dumping a load of logs into Potatoe Creek, and while removing the first log, his cant-hook broke, precipitating him backward. His head struck a timber on the bank, and the one started from the load, fell upon him. He crawled some distance up the hill, where he was found unconscious. The accident happened at one o'clock and the unfortunate man survived 9 hours. Ellis leaves a wife to mourn his death. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon and the remains were interred in the Farmers Valley cemetery.

List of Letters

Remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending August 9.

Black, John	O'Donnell, Michael
Conman, David	Roberts, Chas. J
Leopold, Herb	Shoffer, Melvin
McCormack, Mrs. Lizzie	Templeton, John

Persons calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

E. M. KERNS, P. M.

McKEAN COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The County Convention Last Tuesday.—A Ticket Nominated, but Little Enthusiasm Manifested.

Pursuant to call the Democrats met in Convention at the Court House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be defeated at the coming general election. The convention abounded in "flights of oratory in which the Republicans were charged with all the crimes in the calendar, and the ease with which the Democrats were to march on to victory was set forth in such glowing terms that not a few of the delegates, not realizing that this was like the boy "whistling to keep his courage up," went away thinking there really was a chance to elect the ticket. Smethport was particularly honored, the nominations for Sheriff, District Attorney, an Auditor and the Chairman of the County Committee going to her citizens.

Promptly at the appointed hour Mr. L. R. Shaw, Chairman of the County Committee called the convention to order and without any preliminary remarks proceeded to business by asking W. L. Cooper and F. P. Hungerford to act as temporary Secretaries. Credentials were then called for by districts, all but three of which were represented, namely Crest[illegible], first district of Hamilton and second district of Otto. The roll was then called and 64 delegates answered to their names.

Mr. A. J. Hughes of Port Allegany, was unanimously chosen as permanent chairman and W. L. Cooper, F. P. Hungerford and members of the press as secretaries.

On motion of F. R. Cotter the following order of making nominations was adopted: Sheriff, Prothonotary, Assembly, Commissioners, District Attorney, Auditors, congressional conferees, Chairman of the County Committee and County Committeemen.

Nominations were then declared to be in order and F. W. Brownell of Smethport, and F. H. O'Brien of Bradford, were named for Sheriff. A ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

Brownell	55
O'Brien	9

F. W. Brownell was declared the choice of the convention and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

For Prothonotary, there being no opposition to the slated candidate, L. R. Shaw of Kendall, was unanimously nominated.

For Representative, August Meli, of Mt. Alton and Wm. C. Kennedy, of Bradford were the slated candidates, and as no one had the temerity to oppose the wishes of the bosses, a great deal of spread-eagle eloquence was wasted. The candidates were unanimously nominated.

In the nomination for County Commissioner was the only real contest observable, and for this position there were six aspirants, namely: James Anglum of Bradford, J. J. O'Conner of Lafayette, John H. Grady of Kane, N. C. Clark of Bradford, J. H. Tate of Clermont and Philo Veeley of Kendall. Mr. Anglum was nominated on the first ballot and Mr. Tate on the third as will be seen by the following:

Anglum	36	1	3
O'Conner	11	7	4
Grady	12	9	[illegible]
Clark	25	21	24
Tate	5	4	[illegible]
Veeley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. Clark's name was withdrawn after the second ballot.

For the office of District Attorney, Mr. C. W. Gordon, of Smethport, was unanimously nominated.

H. A. Wells of Smethport, W. H. Sweeney of Port Allegany and J. L. Beam of Farmers Valley, were named for County Auditors, the two first named being nominated on the first ballot, which was as follows:

Wells	[illegible]
Sweeney	[illegible]
Beam	[illegible]

Thomas Osborne of Bradford, having declined.

W. A. Young of Eldred and J. R. Goldsboro, of Bradford were chosen as congressional conferees, and are uninstructed.

Thomas D. Nash of Smethport was then chosen as chairman of the County Committee by acclamation, and after naming the committeemen for the ensuing year the convention adjourned.

In Camp.

IRON CROSS CAMP,
LAKE ERIE, NEAR DUNKIRK, N. Y.
AUGUST 11, 1890.

ED. MINER:—Perhaps some short camp-notes may be acceptable, and will give an idea how the Iron Cross boys are enjoying themselves.

The first party of campers left Smethport on July 21st and I am told had a pleasant journey to Dunkirk, arriving at 1 p. m. and immediately fitting up two wagons with provisions, hardware, trunks and tents, they drove to the spot previously selected on Mr. Laug's farm about two miles above Light House Point where tents were pitched in a grove on a high bluff by the lake shore. The first few days were spent in getting the camp in order, building table, seats, kitchen etc., after which there was more time for boating, base ball, reading and lounging around in shady corners and in swinging hammocks. The Rev. Mr. Day kindly volunteered to do the cooking and two of the I. C.'s were detailed each day to prepare table, wash dishes and clean up the kitchen department.

The camp is provided with three large tents and a "fly" which covers the space occupied by kitchen and dining-room. In this "fly" we have a booth which contains a large gasoline stove, china closet and provision cupboard, and outside of the kitchen department is the dining-hall. The table is always neatly prepared, the dishes are good looking, and there is no trouble about good eating. Our bill of fare includes such things as pancakes, oat meal, french toast, soup, fish, beef, potatoes, pork and beans, bacon, ham and eggs, mush and milk, etc.

The boys enjoy swimming in the lake, boating, sailing and fishing, but the wind often interferes with the last two of these. The camp now has a large sail-boat which, so far, has been well managed by skippers, Backus and Williams. The whole crew were well drenched on Saturday evening in trying to launch and sail the boat and were obliged, before a great while, to beach the vessel some half a mile below the camp.

Sunday was a fine day. After breakfast nearly all attended St. John's Church at Dunkirk. Here they have a vested choir and large organ. There were four clergymen in the chancel. The Rev. Mr. McCandless preached the sermon. Coming back to camp we had a dinner of beef-steak, potatoes, rice in cups and custard dressing, coffee and watermelon. In the evening the wind rose into a gale and there was a lively time in shortening our cords and strengthening our stakes and preparing for the worst. The gale continued all night, but fortunately no damage was done. To-night we are to have visitors to dinner at 6 o'clock and the boys are shining up things and preparing to do the honors in good style.

Some go home to-morrow and by another week this year's encampment of the Iron Cross society will be over, but will always be remembered most pleasantly by all who tented by the lake in 1890.

I. C.

Personal.

E. B. McCoy was down from bustling Mt. Jewett, Monday.

Elmer E. Kerns, of Gilbert, Pa., is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy.

Mrs. J. W. Boston and son, Vick, of King street, are at Chautauqua Lake.

Attorney Tim Mellin, of Bradford, attended the Democratic Convention Tuesday.

Miss May Reilly, of Bradford, is the guest of Miss Maud Shoemaker, of King street.

Mrs. D. L. Knapp and son Ross, left for Boston last week, for a visit of a few weeks.

Dr. F. C. Pierce and wife left on Saturday for a ten day's visit in Boston and vicinity.

Editor Rogers, of the Duke Centre *Auger*, was a caller at the MINER office yesterday.

Mrs. D. H. Phillips and daughter of Kane, were guests of Mrs. C. W. Freeman last Sunday.

Brother Hughes, of Port Allegany, makes a very dignified chairman of a Democratic Convention.

The Misses Amy and Eva Bray, of Waverly, N. Y., are guests of Mrs. Ben Bagley, of Water street.

The Misses Emma Reilly and Eugenia Tracy returned Saturday last, from a few weeks sojourn at Sea Isle, N. J.

The Misses May and Helen Choate and Miss Hattie Waller, of King street, are visiting friends in Ellicottville, N. Y.

Mrs. H. L. McCoy and daughters, Alice and Grace departed yesterday for Chautauqua Lake for a few week's sojourn.

E. S. McCarty, of Kendall Creek, one of Smethport's former business men, was in town Tuesday, as a delegate to the Democratic Convention.

D. C. Young and family leave to-day for a trip of the lakes. Mrs. Eugenia Hamlin and children will accompany them. They will be gone about three weeks.

Lawyer John N. Apple who has been confined to his bed at the Wright House for several weeks with a mild case of typhoid fever is, we are pleased to say, convalescent.

Miss Ella Wright, of the Episcopal Hospital school, Philadelphia, accompanied by Miss S. A. Wright of Connecticut is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

Brother Miller of the *Democrat* is now encouraged in his journalistic labors by the presence of his wife and family who have been visiting in Ridgway since their journey here from their home in North Carolina.

A. Herzog of Mechanicsburg, who has been ill for some weeks with typhoid fever we learn is rapidly recovering. The death of an infant child occurred in the family of Mr. Herzog on Thursday of last week during the most critical period of his sickness.

Quite a delegation from McKean county are attending the G. A. R. Encampment at Boston. Hon. R. A. Dempsey and wife and Captain Chapman of Bradford and F. B. Rogers of Smethport are among the many. Hon. R. A. Dempsey and County Treasurer L. Rogers are delegates.

In [illegible] wins as the marvel of success [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla shows. It possesses [illegible] true medicinal merit. Sold by all druggists.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities As Related by Our Regular Correspondents.

BRADFORD

[illegible] Sullivan is visiting friends at Butler, Pa.

Postmaster Free Kerns was among the callers from the county seat this week.

[illegible] has been looking after his interests in this [illegible] during the past week.

Merchants report business very quiet, but predict a bustle when the leaves begin to turn.

The trustees of the Ascension Church expect to break ground for their new edifice next month.

Miss Fenn [illegible] passed through the city Monday on her way for a vacation at Chautauqua.

The Third Ward school building is nearly completed and is one of the largest buildings in the county.

Charles Seeger, one of Bradford's former [illegible] newspaper men, is now holding a situation on the Chicago *Herald.*

Mrs. McCabe, John P. Ziloe, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Laney and Captain W. P. Chapman and wife are attending the G. A. R. Encampment at Boston, Mass., this week.

The Bradford management have signed a new pitcher named Stafford of the Worcester, Mass., club and he twirled his first game last Saturday and everybody believed that he was in it.

During the past week Postmaster Johnson has appointed L. C. Devinney deputy postmaster, F. B. McCarthy register clerk and Burt McAllister mail carrier for the third ward.

The base ball club won three straight games from the Olean's last week and as a consequence there has been a bundle of Olean long green in circulation in this city during the past week.

Lieutenant Frank Koester of the U. S. Army, whose headquarters are in Arizona is visiting friends in the city. His brother Ensign Oscar [illegible] of the U. S. Navy, has left for a cruise in South American waters.

The lockup has been improved on the interior by a fresh coat of paint, and the Chief of Police has placed a new set of patent locks on the door, which was instigated by the escape of three prisoners several weeks ago, in which they were aided by some unknown parties on locking the outside door.

The many friends of Horace G. James, oil reporter of the *Era*, will be pained to hear that he has been compelled to cease his labors on account of illness and left on Monday for Massachusetts, where he will rest for two months in hopes that he will recover. Harry Welch has been assigned for the city work.

Probably no city of its population supports more cigar manufacturers than Bradford and consequently there is constantly an incentive to turn out excellent brands. The latest that has been launched upon the market comes from Herman Frank's headquarters and is known as "World's Fair Cigar of 1893." The new smoker is already in demand and deserves its assured success.

Lafayette Fromer, aged 43 years died Sunday evening at his residence near Kendall, on the Sawyer City road. The deceased had resided most of his life in this county and was universally respected. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from the M. E. Church at Tarport. Rev. J. H. Stoody officiated and the remains were interred in the DeGolier Cemetery. A large delegation of the Knights of the Maccabees, of which deceased was a member, attended.

The Central and Whitney Hose companies returned Thursday evening from the firemen's tournament at Butler and were tendered a grand reception at the Whitney Hose Co.'s parlors. The Centrals were defeated by the Luther running team, of Olean, but the Bradford contingent claim that they were robbed of the palm by the judges, and that every time-watch indicated their run lower than the spectators from Coraville. Frank Connelly, of this city, was judge for the Centrals, and when he entered the room where arbitrators met he was barred out and was not even recognized. The judges awarded it to the Luther's, but it is the unanimous opinion that it was a bold day light robbery, but as the majority of the committee were former residents of the tan colored city, nothing more could be expected. The Centrals back an excellent record as runners and as an evidence of their faith they have hung a purse of $100 for a race with the Luthers at either Jamestown or Warren, and are now waiting for the Olean[illegible] to speak. Base ball and hose racing is creating a small war between the City of Natural Advantages and the Queen City of Olean.

ELDRED.

Cov C. H. Dodd, of New York City was in town last Friday.

Quite a number of our young people visited Rock City last Sunday.

B. W. Bailey, of Chicago, spent several days in town on business this week.

J. J. Newman and wife, of Buffalo were registered at the St. Elmo on Monday.

Allie Mayo, of Smethport, visited her father, A. H. Mayo, last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Hovey, of Bradford, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. D. Hill this week.

Miss Lord Mason, of Smethport, was the guest of the Misses Archibald on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. A. Barden left Monday for a few weeks visit with friends and relatives at Punxsutawney.

A. B. Bowley and wife, after spending several days with old Eldred friends returned to their home at Lockport, on Monday.

A. H. Mayo started for Boston Monday to attend the G. A. R. National Encampment. He expects to visit his old home in Maine before returning.

The Smethport ball team crossed bats with the first nine at this place Tuesday afternoon and were defeated. The score stood eight to four in favor of the Eldred boys.

The Wellsville ball club defeated the home team last Friday afternoon, and had a score of eighteen, while the Eldred boys had only three which they got the sixth inning.

Patrick Welsh aged about sixty years, departed this life last Monday morning at his home on Barden Brook street, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Welsh was one of our oldest citizens and had the respect of all who knew him. He was a worthy member of J. R. Jones Post and his smiling features and witty speeches will be missed by that order, which attended his funeral in a body, Wednesday morning.

Last Saturday afternoon a sad and fatal accident befell one of our former townsmen, George Ellis now residing at Farmers Valley. The young man was unloading logs nearly opposite his home when the accident occurred. He had broken his lever while loading, so had none to use in unloading. He started the logs and tried to get out of the way but was not quick enough and one of the logs passed over his head fracturing his skull to such an extent that medical aid which was soon procured was of no avail and he lived only about three hours afterward. The funeral was attended by a large number from this place.

KASSON

A young hurricane that of Saturday.

Elmer Laraway and wife visited friends in this place Saturday and Sunday last.

Opal, daughter of Joseph Field, is quite ill with putrid sore throat.

Mrs. Wm. Hafner who has been quite ill the past week is able to be out again.

Mrs. H. Stark of Coleville and Mrs. C. M. Faren of Titusville visited friends in this place last week.

Mrs. John Potter and daughter returned to Williamsport Monday. Miss Delia and Verna Hafner accompanied them.

The birthday surprise party held at Mrs. Orra Perry's on Monday last, that being her seventy fourth birthday, was attended by [illegible] large number of her friends [illegible] eighteen. [illegible] present were many useful and beautiful. Noticeable among the guests were three very aged ladies of this place, Mrs. Eliza Barnes aged seventy eight, Mrs. J. White, seventy four and Mr. William Field seventy.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Brast [illegible] of Smethport the guests of Mrs. [illegible] Anderson of this place.

Mrs. Andrew [illegible] and Mrs. J. Intel [illegible] Hare, are visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Stephe[illegible] Pattison who has been staying with friends in Smethport, returned home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr Hutchens drove to Smethport on Sunday last.

Wilbur Burlingame and James Richards and Misses Rose Bush, Lydia Burlingame and Lena Ha[illegible] all of Smethport, were the guests of H. W. [illegible] of this place on Sunday.

Miss [illegible] Chadwick of Smethport, is the guest of Mrs. George Anderson of Kasson.

Mrs. Paton Wright and Mrs. Bartlett of Keating township were the guests of Mrs. Geo Anderson the first of the week.

Mrs. Andy Ferry and children of Clermont are visiting friends in this place.

Doctors Freeman and McCoy both made several professional calls in this vicinity the past week.

MT JEWETT

Uncle Tom's Cabin played in Mt. Jewett opera house last Wednesday evening.

Berry pickers are very numerous on our streets of late.

Mrs. E. B. McCoy visited friends in Smethport Thursday last.

Misses May and Mabel Horner visited Miss Nellie Brewer several days last week.

Guy W[illegible] our genial barber in [illegible] his barber parlor, moved to Pittsburgh Saturday last. We hope success will follow him.

There seems to be new parties interested in gas business and our good people are in hopes gas will be cheaper.

Mr. C. Stahl and Mrs. J. Dorr were called to Brookville one day last week by the serious illness of their brother Mr. H. Stah.

W. W. Brewer and T. H. McClelland and wives drove to Kane last Tuesday evening.

Miss Zella Hayes spent last Sunday with friends in Kane.

F. A. Great and wife are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter born last week.

Dr. Vanslyke is kept very busy attending the sick.

The Building boom still continues in Mt. Jewett. A good many houses are soon to be erected for rent which will be occupied as soon as completed.

Dr. H. McCoy, Mrs. Bosworth and Mrs. W. O. Hamlin from Smethport, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McCoy on Sunday last.

"Just as Good."

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statement as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

The Wonderful Tower

The highest structure in the world is Eiffel tower at Paris, 1,000 feet high. But the great discovery of Dr. Franklin Miles is certain to tower far above it in promoting human happiness and health. This wonderful nerve medicine builds up wornout systems, cures fits, spasms, headache, nervous prostration, dizziness, sleeplessness, monthly pains, sexual troubles, etc. Mrs John R. Miller, of Valparaiso Ind., and J. D. Taylor of Logansport, Ind., gained 20 pounds a month while taking it. Finely illustrated treatise on "Nervous Diseases" and sample bottle of the Restorative Nervine, free at A. B. Armstrong's, who guarantees it.

"Don't Care to Eat."

It is with the greatest confidence that Hood's Sarsaparilla is recommended for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache and similar troubles. This medicine gently tones the stomach, assists digestion, and makes one "real hungry." Persons in delicate health, after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days, find themselves longing for and eating the plainest food with unexpected relish.

A Great Battle

Is constantly going on in the human system when you suffer with consumption, coughs or colds they thrive to ruin health and drag victims to the grave, take timely warning and use Tan Pinn Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 cents. Trial bottles free.

Dr. Leo's Liver Regulator is a sure cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion and all kidney complaints. Trial bottles free at Frank R. Foster's drug store.

A Tremendous Sensation.

The burning of a Mississippi River steamboat causes considerable excitement in New Orleans, just think of the astonishment which Dr. Leo's Liver Regulator has caused by curing dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion and constipation, don't fail to try it. Trial bottles free.

When people suffer pain they want to be cured and quickly too, nothing equals Red Flag Oil for all pain. Price 25 cents at Frank R. Foster's drug store.

EVERYBODYS' COLUMN.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Sources by the Man With the Shears.

—Smoke "First Attempt."

—The man who won't bend will some day have to break.

—"First Attempt" clear Havana.

—The man who never looks ahead will always be behindhand.

—Go to M. Rosenfield's for clothes.

—"Love will come in love's own time," warbles the poet. Love reminds us so much of a hotel waiter.

—After breakfast smoke "First Attempt."

—If Fish are brain food, why aren't fishermen way up in the other sciences as well as that of lying.

—Have you seen the carpets at the Furniture and Carpet Store?

—It is said that Senator Plumb, of Kansas subscribes and pays for 200 newspapers.

—"First Attempt" sold at the Central and Wright House.

—McGinty tried to be in the swim, but he found it impossible to keep his head above water.

—Don't fail to see the carpets at the Furniture and Carpet Store.

—The English language needs reunion. A homely woman is not necessarily one who stays at home.

—A Philadelphia tobacconist advertises that he "sells cigars in seven languages." How loud they must be!

—The largest and finest stock of carpets ever brought to this section of country is now at the Furniture and Carpet Store.

—For wall paper, go to Reilly's Furniture and Carpet store.

—The country will not become too densely populated as long as petroleum is used to kindle the kitchen fires with.

—Carpets in exchange for wool at the Furniture and Carpet Store.

—A big line of clothing for men and boys at M. Rosenfield's Main street.

—A barn near Fairmount, N. J., is covered, it is said, by shingles that were put on it when the structure was built in 1781.

—Cash paid for wool at A. Reilly's furniture and carpet store, Main street.

—Cortland county creamery butter can be found at J. H. Stull's meat market, East Smethport, Pa.

—The five most populous cities of the world are London, Paris, New York, Berlin, and Vienna. The Chinese cities do not count, no one knows how many inhabitants they have.

—Call at J. B. Laraway's barber shop and examine his complete stock of rifles, shot guns, revolvers, loaded shells and cartridges of all kinds.

—Miss Mattie Hester, not yet 20 years old, runs a forty mile [illegible] one of the most [illegible] of Georgia and [illegible] the sun in all [illegible] manages a farm between [illegible]

—Go to J. G. Hall of Port Allegany, Pa., for all kinds of flooring, ceiling, wainscoting, siding, [illegible] turning, mouldings, etc. [illegible] specialty. [illegible]

—Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport. 26 42 1y

Thousands Poisoned

In recent work on Heart Disease, Dr. Franklin Miles—the noted specialist—gives many new and startling facts. Thousands of people are slowly poisoning themselves, weakening their hearts by the use of tea, coffee, tobacco and alcohol. These are Heart whips, causing it to beat rapidly, thus gradually wearing it out, producing shortness of breath when exercising, pain in side and shoulder, hungry and faint spells. Finally heart failure and sudden death. For weakened and irritated hearts the press everywhere highly recommend the New Heart Cure discovered by Dr. Franklin Miles, which is for sale at A. B. Armstrong's.

Prospects for Harvest.

Despite the fact of there having been too much rain throughout the country, the present outlook for crops is equal to that of any previous year and when tired from severe toil and fatigue, the farmer returns to the shady trees, longs for a cool drink of water. He forgets that his life is in danger from the sudden cooling of the system. In the good old times the apple jack and pure old rye were awaiting the return home and why not now? Because you fear the impurities. Let us here say to you that you can get it as pure as ever and at reasonable prices by the quart or gallon at from $1.50 to $4.00 per gallon, neatly packed and shipped by express. For price list and catalogue of all kinds of liquors just write to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FIRST-CLASS

BLACKSMITHING!

The subscriber has purchased the blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles Kreuger on Mechanic street, near Gifford's saw mill where he is prepared to do first-class blacksmithing, including

HORSESHOEING.

Satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures

SLEIGHS

for Lumbering Purposes, with Patent Breaks if desired.

Can Cure All Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.

CHAS. W. LILGENDAHL.

Smethport, Aug. 6th, '90.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT

To Canvassers for Nursery Stock. GOOD PAY. No experience necessary. Write for terms.

GERMANIA NURSERY COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1Je-aug

RADAM'S

MICROBE KILLER

Cures All Diseases.

Send for our pamphlet, giving a history of Microbes, how they enter the system, cause disease and suffering and how they can be eradicated. The Microbe Killer is the only known remedy that arrests fermentation and destroys these germs. It cleanses the blood, purifies the system, and adds new life and strength.

Book mailed free on application.

The
Wm. Radam
Microbe
Killer Co., L'd.
54 Sixth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

20-43-nov-1y

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?

We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage.

50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.

Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths. Catalogue free. Prices low. Sold by dealers. Freight Paid. Send for circulars. THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., [illegible] St., Chicago. Also [illegible] LAWN and CEMETERY Fences.

STICKNEY,

BELL & CO.,

OPPOSITE THE

Smethport, Pa.

Two Weeks More!

Until our Annual Inventory.

All leisure moments are occupied in measuring, counting, weighing sifting out the remnants, odds and ends and goods that are going out of season.

You know one of our rules is a clean stock. We are determined to have it. No old timers for us. Each season must take care of itself. This is why we make it to your interest to visit us now. It's good value to you, it's cash and room to us. Yes, room, in spite of the conveniences of our new store we are again crying for room, room.

Preparations for fall stock cry out in tones of thunder.

Cash, Room!
Cash, Room!

We have just received 125 barrels of Snow Flake and Harvest Queen Flour from old wheat. Every housewife knows that flour from old wheat is much more desirable than from new wheat. Grain markets are very strong. It is a good time to get a supply.

Here we are Again!

Trying, trying to do our customers good by selling them more goods for their money than any other store in this locality. Now if you doubt this we will take pleasure in convincing you that such is really the case.

I have some very Desirable

SUMMER GOODS

which I am offering away down. Real Bargains, FOR THE BUYER OF COURSE.

I make this announcement to impress upon the minds of the people that I intend to reduce my present stock, to make room for a large carefully selected and cheap stock, suitable for the fall and winter trade. Call and see me. You will be used well whether you buy or not.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SHOES!

D. C. YOUNG'S

New Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS AND YARNS!

We have just purchased an entirely new line of yarns, consisting of Saxony, Germantown, and German Knitting Yarn, Zephyrs, &c.

We have also just received some very fine Dress Goods of the latest patterns. Come and see our new and elegant Dress Patterns, Pure mohair silk Finish.

Dress Flannels, Cashmeres, &c.

It is hardly necessary to speak of our new shoes, as they are going off like hot cakes, and giving general satisfaction. A new pair of fine shoes for a trifle more than it would cost you to have the old ones cobbled.

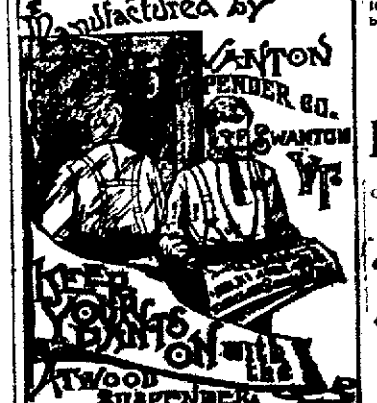
A few bargains in trimmed and untrimmed hats, bonnets, &c. Come in time—procrastination will deprive you of fashionable head wear for a little money.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Smethport, Aug. 14th 1890.—tf

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,



Manufactured by
SWANTON SUSPENDER CO.
SWANTON VT.
KEEP YOUR PANTS ON WITH THE ATWOOD SUSPENDERS

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY TRADE.

OUR EPICUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest Fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

W. R. WEAVER 1876 1890 L. EMERY, JR.

L. EMERY, JR. & CO.

THE GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE!

41, 43 and 45 MAIN STREET,

BRADFORD, PA.

(TWO FLOORS.)

Oil Well Supplies,
Natural Gas Supplies,
Machinists' Supplies,
Blacksmiths' Supplies,
Household Supplies,
Railway Supplies,
Grocers' Sundries.

A HARNESS DEPARTMENT

Has been added recently, where you can get a hand made harness on short notice and at a very low price. All kinds of harness parts and halters in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE NIAGARA NATURAL GAS BURNER.

The finest light ever produced by Natural Gas. Send for Sample.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EMERY & WEAVER,

BRADFORD, PA.

A. T. PALMER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

DEALER IN HORSES, Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Etc.

WATER STREET BARN.

ALSO

FEED AND BOARDING STABLE,

BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. SMETHPORT, PA.

V. KLAPPENBACH,

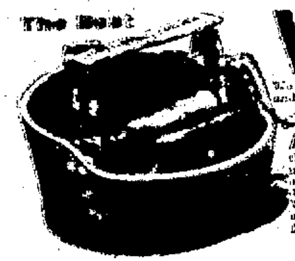
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cor. King and Church Sts., Smethport,

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and cutting

SATISFACTION :- GUARANTEED

The Best WASHER



We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof [illegible] per month. Farmers [illegible] KEYSTONE WRINGERS [illegible] We invite the [illegible] your address on a postal card for [illegible]

LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

VETS IN YANKEE LAND.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN BOSTON AUG. 12 AND 15.

G. A. R. week opens up in Boston with great enthusiasm and far eclipses any previous National Encampment. The city is thronged with visitors, not less than a quarter of a million of guests being fed daily. Upwards of 50,000 veterans are quartered in and about the city, and Boston is in holiday attire. The decorations are on an elaborate scale. Many notables of the nation are in the city. In this connection is brought vividly to mind the Encampment of 1871 in this same city.

The Boston encampment of 1871 was notable in many respects. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, the foremost soldier of New England, was chosen commander-in-chief for the year. The question of politics in the order was then agitating many friends of the movement as well as its critics, and a resolution embodying the sentiments of the veterans was passed unanimously. It read as follows:

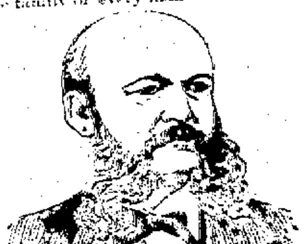
Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic [illegible]

This idea, in different phraseology and in mandatory form, now appears as an article of the national rules and regulations as follows:

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

The Grand Army of Boston, and of Massachusetts as well, has been true to the principles enunciated in the early days of this noble institution. One of the earliest national commanders was Gen. Charles A. Devens, of Boston, who served two terms—1873 and 1874—and bravely vindicated the order as an organization at once patriotic, noble and charitable. Another Boston soldier who has been at the head of the order is Maj. George S. Merrill, commander-in-chief in 1882. Both of these veterans are on the local committee for the encampment of this year.

The work of the veterans of the city and state during the past quarter of a century shows that with them the watchwords "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty" mean a great deal. In 1861 the whole Union thrilled with the patriotic words of Governor John A. Andrew. One of his patriotic promises was that the family of every man who enlisted in the Union army should be provided for. In the twenty-five years that followed that promise the state expended $20,000,000 in addition to bounties and the national pensions to keep the sacred pledge. The work goes on to this day as liberally as during the storm and stress period of the war. No special sum is fixed by law, but it is obligatory that any veteran, or the widow or dependent children of a veteran, in indigent circumstances, must be supported by the town or city where they reside. The support may be furnished at the home of the beneficiary or elsewhere, but it must not be in an almshouse. The Grand Army of the Republic is now made a disbursing agent under the general law by the following enactment:



GEORGE S. MERRILL.

Any city or town may appropriate any sum of money for necessary aid to soldiers and sailors and their families, and to the families of the slain, and may by special vote entrust such sum, or any part thereof, to any post of the Grand Army of the Republic located in such city or town, to be distributed under the directions of any such post as residing at such city or town; provided, that the treasurer or other financial officer of such post shall make an annual return to such city or town under oath, containing an itemized and specified statement of the disposition of such sums made by such post during the preceding year, and shall exhibit his vouchers for such disbursements to any committee of such city or town for examination.

A movement to establish a home began in 1877, when Gen. Horace Binney Sargent was department commander of Massachusetts. The veterans raised the first funds and selected Highland Park hotel, Powderhorn hill, Chelsea, for a beginning. The property, which had been erected at an original cost of about $80,000, was bought for $25,000, of which Capt. J. B. Thomas, of Charlestown, gave one half. To further supply funds a grand bazaar was held in Boston in 1881 netting $42,000. The state appropriated $15,000 annually for some years and then increased the amount to $30,000 a year. A few years ago a soldiers' carnival was held in Boston to aid the home and over $50,000 was realized. Since the retreat was opened over 800 inmates have been cared for. There is a Ladies' Aid association throughout the state having certain interests of the home in charge, and the Woman's Relief corps of the Grand Army help to furnish rooms, attend the sick and supply general relief.

Aside from this and other great works of charity the Massachusetts veterans are conspicuous workers for the good of the veterans. Some of the posts maintain quarters equal in comforts to those of any benevolent association or club. Gen. Lander Post 5, of Lynn, owns property valued at $60,000. They have a post hall, including post room, banquet room, kitchen, billiard room and library, also a coliseum used for public meetings and concerts. Post 35, Chelsea, has a fine hall, and Post 11, of Charlestown, and Post 49, of Newburyport, have properties valued at $10,000 each. Besides these, Post 2, South Boston; Post 13, Brockton; Post 58, Weymouth, and Post 68, Dorchester, own their halls. Some of the visiting comrades at the twenty-fourth encampment will be entertained at these halls. Post 11 will receive three California posts. Post 2 will do the agreeable for Post 2, of Philadelphia, and Post 2, of Washington, and Joseph Hooker Post 23, of East Boston, will receive Aaron Wilkes Post 23, of Trenton, N. J.

Comrades who are not so fortunate as to be on the visiting list of some local post will not, however, find themselves strangers in a strange land. The New England veterans are hospitable and systematic as well. The headquarters of the various departments are located conveniently in a group of hotels close together. The [illegible] department will be [illegible]. The Woman's Relief corps will meet at Tremont temple. The delegates to the encampment will be served with a free luncheon daily, and several halls will be opened for campfires and reunions. A very wise and useful regulation, too, for those who have no local escorts is the department of information. This department will maintain an agency conspicuously marked with a sign at every hotel and railway station. These agencies will furnish full information to strangers free of charge.

CHARLES DEVENS.

The Sons are now organized under the following declaration:

ORDER OF SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

PRINCIPLES.

A firm belief and trust in Almighty God and a recognition of the beneficent guidance in the preservation of the life and integrity of the nation. True allegiance to the government of the United States of America, a respect for and fidelity to its constitution and laws; opposition to any system or power that in any manner tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of our National Union.

OBJECTS.

To keep green the memory of our fathers and their sacrifices for maintaining the Union, and to perform to their interests and welfare as opportunity may offer or necessity may demand; to aid and assist in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial day; to aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order; to inculcate patriotism and love of country not only among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

MEMBERSHIP.

The sons, not less than 18 years of age, of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served in the Union army or navy during the civil war of 1861-65, and the sons of members of the order, not less than 18 years of age, are eligible to membership. No one is eligible who has ever been convicted of an infamous crime, or who has, or whose father has, ever borne arms against the government of the United States.

At the last national encampment of the Sons, Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, was adopted as Union Defenders' day, to be observed by suitable ceremonies all over the Union.

HOME CHARITIES.

"Soldiers cannot be insensible to the merits of comrades who stood with them in the ranks of war, and upon whose courage and fidelity their own lives often depended, and it will prove a grateful duty to do justice to the memory of those who have fallen and to guard the welfare of the living also. Whatever the public may do, either through general or state laws, for the survivors who become dependent, there must still remain many cases calling for individual assistance from private hands, and the associated veterans, while strengthening and brightening the friendship that began in the ranks, will support those charities of which the distressed and broken have so much need."—Gen. Devens' (of Boston) Address to the Grand Army in 1874.

It is necessary to be precise in speaking of sons and of comrades of the Grand Army, for in some instances the advantage of age is with the sons, and no veteran, however young, would rest quiet under the implication that his "daddy," and not he himself, "fit in the war." It is not at all uncommon to find a veteran of 41 or 42 years of age. The boys of 15 and 16 who went out in '64 and '65 have not grown old faster than other folks. Again, the lads of those days whose fathers were in the war have kept on growing, and so a son today may be climbing toward the fifties while a veteran by his side may have just turned forty.

There is much to be said about over doing the pension business, but it is easy to talk at random. The present rates of pension for common soldiers, $8 a month, dates from the beginning of the century, when the cost of living was not over one-third as great as it is now. If a pensioner owned a house he could live on his $96 a year. He could rent a house and garden plat in the country for $25 a year. Today $400 will not go so far toward keeping up a family as $100 would fifty years ago.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS' HOME.

There is another view of the pension business. The old soldiers should not and will not be permitted to suffer, and since they cannot be killed off what provision is to be made for them? The soldiers' homes everywhere are crowded, and there is a demand for increased accommodations. It is not dodging the question to say, "Send them to the soldiers' homes." Homes must be created first, and that means vasts sums expended on buildings and improvements that will be useless in twenty years. Is it not more moral, more humane, more noble in every way to pension the veteran and let him have his own independent household?

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Thoughtful.

She (with a beautiful blush and a palpable meaning)—Why, we are out of sight of the hotel.

He—Yes, but the doctor says I'm threatened with paralysis, and just suppose I became paralyzed while I was hugging you.—Munsey's Weekly.

Fashion Echoes.

Alpaca has been one of the most popular materials for street dresses this summer.

Tea gowns have lost their negligé look. They resemble dresses as closely as possible now.

As for men's socks they are very gaudy now in colored stripes. Others have a shot effect; these are for evening wear. Some are flecked with color; gold thread indeed is introduced into them.

The Princess of Wales has succeeded in making feather boas very fashionable.

A Square Deal for Everybody.

To enable home and land-seekers to visit the farming sections of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, the Great Northern Railway Line will sell excursion tickets, with stop over privileges, good for thirty days, at One Fare for the Round Trip, on April 22d, May 20th, September 9th, September 23th, and October 14th, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior.

This will enable purchasers to see the famous Park Region of Minnesota, the wonderful Red River Valley, Devils Lake, the Turtle Mountain and the Mouse River Regions of North Dakota; the rich valleys of the Big Sioux and James in South Dakota, and the vast fertile districts watered by the Missouri, Milk, Teton and Marias Rivers, in the great Reservation of Montana; no land grant restrictions or extra costs there in securing homesteads.

The Great Northern Railway runs three lines through the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains, has three lines in South Dakota, and runs the only solid through trains of Palace Dining and Sleeping Cars, Modern Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers to Fergus Falls, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Devils Lake, Minot, Glasgow, Chinook, Benton, Great Falls, Helena, and Butte, Montana. It is the only railway in the west owning and operating its entire superior equipment, and with solid roadway, 75-pound steel track, insures safety, comfort and speed.

Your home agent can sell you excursion tickets to over 500 points on the Great Northern Railway Line. Maps, guide books or information concerning travel or settlement along this line, cheerfully furnished by any agent of the Company, or F. I. Whitney, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, G. N. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

—Families, jobbers and everybody can be supplied with fresh and salt meats promptly upon application at Stull's, East Smethport, Pa.

FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

IN THE INTERESTS OF COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN READERS.

Country Gentleman's Plan for Restoring an Old Pasture Without Plowing Up the Ground—Some Directions for Top Dressing.

Ground for pasture may be renewed without plowing if the grass which covers it is thin in growth and does not form a close and compact turf. Use a harrow with sharp teeth, and load it sufficiently to tear and pulverize the surface. If necessary the harrowing may be repeated several times until the surface presents a fine, mellow bed of soil, to insure the growth of the grass seed, which is next to be sown upon it. If the soil happens to be rather dry pass a roller over it, which will aid in covering the grass seed by pressure, and at the same time will firm the soil and render more certain the growth of the grass. For permanent pasture it is best to sow several kinds of grass, both for increasing the product and affording a succession of feed by ripening through the season. The different kinds will also protect one another in winter and in seasons of drouth.

A permanent pasture cannot be expected to continue to afford full crops without a top dressing of manure or of some fertilizer. If a good coat of barn manure can be applied as a top-dressing before the harrowing mentioned is begun it will become pulverized and mixed with the surface soil by the operation, causing the grass seed more certainly to germinate and promote a better growth of the crop. In the absence of manure any commercial fertilizer may be used which has been found efficient on your particular soil, and in making this experiment it would be well to measure the increase thus produced, and to see if its value is equal to the cost of the fertilizer.

In making a permanent pasture the fact must be borne in mind that it will not continue without decrease unless some addition is made to it by some kind of enriching substance to supply the waste caused by the constant removal of the feed, but this decrease, varying with a difference in soils, can be determined in amount only by making the experiment.

Planting Strawberries.

Strawberries planted in the early autumn have the advantage over spring planting in producing a fair crop the following season, when with berries from a spring planting will be few. Plantings in the fall, however, in cold latitudes, must have a mulch protection through the winter, which should be raked off in early spring. The best soil is a deep, rather sandy loam, but fine crops are raised on a variety of soils if well drained. On old and worn soils a large application of well rotted barnyard manure should be worked in before the planting. If applied a year before and plowed all the better. For gardens there are two principal methods of planting. One of beds four feet wide, carrying lengthwise three rows of plants set one foot apart in the rows.

Parallel beds should be separated by a walk two feet wide. [illegible] this arrangement the fruit can be cultivated and gathered from the walks without tramping down the beds. Another method is to plant in rows two feet apart—plants twelve inches apart in the rows. Early drawn plants are sometimes heeled in for a short time and partly shaded and watered, by which new roots are formed and are transplanted later to the beds on days when the soil is in the most favorable condition for their growth. For field culture the rows should be about four feet apart. The settings should always be plants of one season's growth, and those next to the parent plant are to be preferred.

An Insect Injurious to Corn.

Entomologist Weed thus briefly summarizes the life history of the destructive white grub:

It is the young or larva of the common May beetle or June bug. During May and June these brown beetles deposit small whitish eggs about the roots of grass. These eggs hatch into small brown headed grubs that feed upon the roots about them. They continue feeding for three seasons, when they are full grown. They then form an oval cell in the soil and change to the pupa state and soon after again change to adult beetle. The change to the pupa and beetle state sometimes occurs in the fall, so that the beetles may be turned up during late fall or early spring plowing, but generally it does not occur until spring. It breeds especially in grass lands and often ruins pastures and meadows, while crops on sod land are very frequently destroyed. The insect is one of the most difficult pests to fight of its class, but the experiments made for the station in southern Ohio last summer were convincing that by high cultivation and high fertilizing the ravages of the white grub can be overcome.

Butter Packages.

In a paper upon "Butter Making on the Farm," read by Thomas Conway at one of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes, occurred the following in regard to butter packages:

In preparing packages I prefer to throw in salt and then scald, cover up and the steam will make it pickle tight. Use cold water to rinse and rub inside with dry salt. Never put poor butter in fancy packages, and when you can make good butter you can very safely brand it. In finishing top of package use dairy cloth on top of butter, then make a paste of dairy salt and put it over cloth. It will prevent top of butter from getting overheated, and will also guard against flavor of lid. Remember that good butter must have perfect grain, high, fresh flavor, desirable color and a sufficient amount of best quality of salt; that it must be put up in clean, bright packages of best quality and of a style the market demands.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Invitation to the Tenth International Medical Congress.

In accordance with the decision of the Ninth Congress, at Washington, the Tenth International Medical Congress will be held at Berlin from the 4th to the 9th of August, 1890. We have the honor to inform you that we are now ready to sell you and your friends cheap excursion tickets at special rates for physicians, by the Hamburgh-American Packet Co.'s Express service. We will sell you first-class tickets from New York to Berlin and back for only $90. Just think of it! This is your golden opportunity to go to Europe. For further information address,

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—English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport. 26-49-1y

AMONG THE BEES.

Advice to Beginners in Regard to the Starting of an Apiary.

It is safe to purchase any time during the summer. As a rule prices are lower after April and May. Spring prices for box hives with black bees average about $5 per colony, or $8 in more desirable hives. Pure Italians cost about $10. If the purchase is not made till fall there ought to be a discount of at least one-third on the prices named. When practicable it is advised to buy the colonies of an apiary near at hand. Be sure to buy only strong colonies and begin in a small way. Italians or Carniolans are, as a rule, the best bees for the amateur. Common black bees are, however, cheaper and can be Italianized.

In these days box hives no longer content the apiarist. Hence if you buy bees in box hives it will be wise to sell the hives back at reduced rates. When practicable it will be well to buy bees in one of the several standard hives. This will be cheaper in the end, as the beginner will be saved the trouble of a transfer of bees. Have only one style of hive in your apiary.

It will be found convenient to locate the apiary near the dwelling. See to it that each hive stands level. Many apiarists place their hives to the east. A good plan is to so arrange the hives that they may be shaded through the middle of the day, but will receive the early morning and late afternoon sun. Before making a start the prospective beekeeper is advised to make a visit to some successful apiarist. A few days' investigation of a well conducted apiary under the guidance of an intelligent beekeeper will be the best possible preparation.

Sowing Wheat.

In sowing wheat the Indiana experiment station recommends not less than six pecks of seed to the acre, with the probability that in many cases thicker seeding would give better results. The following advice given to Indiana farmers may be followed to advantage by farmers in other states: Select a hardy prolific wheat adapted to your soil and stick to it. Give it good treatment and it will not run out. Plow wheat ground early and harrow immediately after plowing. If manure or fertilizers are used mix thoroughly with soil in every case, and use only rotted manure, if any, and apply after plowing. Reserve the fresh manure for the corn crop. Before trying a fertilizer get the experience and advice of farmers whose soils are similar to your own. Adopt a rotation of crops suited to your soil and needs.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Upon analysis of samples of ashes at the Connecticut station it was found that ashes from household fires in New England as a rule contain more potash and phosphoric acid than Canadian or western ashes. A large part of ashes, leached as well as unleached, consists of carbonate of lime, which may benefit land in three ways. First, it binds loose soils and makes them hold moisture, and on the other hand makes clay soils less stiff. Second, it corrects "sourness" in the soil caused either by soluble iron salts or mineral acids. Third, it favors nitrification. Hence the value of ashes never wholly or always chiefly consists in the plant food which they contain. Furthermore it is possible that a heavy application of unleached ashes might injure a heavy clay soil by reason of the alkali in them.

Poultry Products of the United States.

The secretary of agriculture expresses the opinion in his last annual report that the time has come when the importance of the poultry interest should be recognized in the national department of agriculture. The poultry products of the United States had a value of at least $200,000,000 last year, and no less than 16,000,000 dozen eggs were imported at a first cost of over fifteen cents per dozen, or nearly $2,500,000, while the average annual value of such importation during the past four years has been $2,216,326.

Killing Sorrel.

Clean cultivation is the most effective way to rid a field of sorrel. Plowing shallow during the heat of summer and throwing the roots of the sorrel to the surface to dry up has been recommended. A thick seeding of buckwheat has the effect of smothering it, and sowing lime has been found useful in some cases. There are soils where its growth is so natural that it is difficult to eradicate it entirely, but it can be kept under in some of the ways indicated, so as not to be particularly troublesome.

Poultry Notes.

Avoid having stale eggs by gathering them every day.

A liberal supply of coarse sand or gravel, a liberal feed of burnt bones pounded fine, and lime and ashes, all tend to keep hens from eating eggs.

Goose feathers should be kept separate from the duck and chicken feathers. They sell for the highest price.

Do not feed corn alone during the summer; it is too heating and fattening at this time.

Poultry hatched in hot weather do not thrive well.

If poultry can be given the run of the orchard from now on they will be able to destroy large numbers of insect pests that prey upon the trees and fruits.

Fairs for October and November.

Following are appointments made for agricultural fairs in October and November:

American Institute, New York—Oct. 1 to Nov. 29.
Colorado, Pueblo—Oct. 2-8.
Alabama, Birmingham—Oct. 20 to Nov. 1.
North Carolina, Raleigh—Oct. 14-18.
Missouri, St. Louis—Oct. 6-11.
Texas, Dallas—Oct. 18 to Nov. 2.
Chicago Horse Show, Chicago—Nov. 1-8.
Illinois Fat Stock, Chicago—Nov. 13-22.
South Carolina, Columbia—Nov. 10-14.
Georgia, Macon—Oct. 23-30.
Louisiana, Shreveport—Nov. 3-8.

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Carriage and Blacksmith Shop

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HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENTS.

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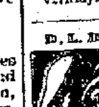
v27n15yl. Smethport, Penna.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.



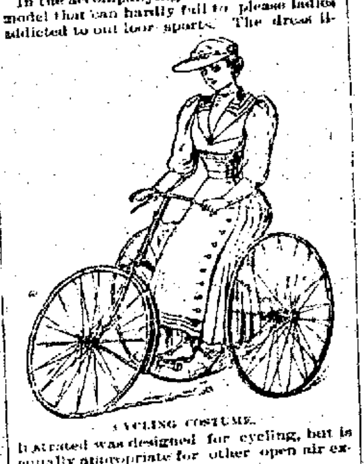
For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 20,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for circular, 40 eng's; no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th, at New York. mar.7, 6m.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND NEW YORK FASHIONS IN DRESS.

A Unique Costume for Ladies Addicted to Cycling and Other Open Air Exercises—Made Polonaise of Gray Tweed or Blue Serge.

In the accompanying cut is shown a new model that can hardly fail to please ladies addicted to out door sports. The dress illustrated was designed for cycling, but is equally appropriate for other open air exercise.



CYCLING COSTUME.

It is made a la polonaise in gray tweed or navy blue serge. It is fastened on the left side with bone buttons, and three rows of mohair braid appear around the hem in front of the skirt. The collar and revers roll back and expose a shirt of white flannel. The belt is of leather and the peaked cap is of white twilled linen.

Gloves for Country Wear.

Doeskin gloves are much worn in the country by society women. They have the large horn buttons and pique backs. It is almost impossible to have too large buttons on country gloves. Chevrette gloves have been for years in favor, and are likely to remain so, and none more than the "plonged," and the Cape chevrette, specially prepared for walking, riding and driving, made with black and Paris points; they accord well with tailor made garments.

Chevrette Suedes are a new, useful class of glove, especially the mousquetaires, in tans, black, tobacco and grays, some having embroidered backs; stone colors and a long list of delicate tones are to be had in Suede. Those who need traveling, boating, tennis and seaside gloves should look at the cheap white or tan castors if money is an object. The tan, drab and gray doeskin are far preferable, and these are to be bought in the mousquetaire cut—viz., with buttons at the wrist, pique sewing being a characteristic of a good class of chevrette. These gloves never are and never can be cheap, but they are the cheapest in the end. Russia leather gloves are a novel idea.

There is an art in putting on gloves which has to be borne in mind, as much of their subsequent wear and fit depend upon it. They should be turned back below the opening. First, the fingers should be inserted and well worked in, then the thumb, and afterward the entire glove drawn on from the back only.

The New Handkerchiefs.

The new handkerchiefs, like the new stockings, have very conspicuous patterns. The edges are embroidered in Japanese designs with birds or chrysanthemums. Another handkerchief has one corner turned back with red, and is scaled with the owner's monogram. There are handkerchiefs entirely of Valenciennes lace. They are used simply for decorating the front of the bodice or for millinery.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

PILES ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. Swayne's Ointment is sold by druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cts. a box, 3 boxes, $1.25. Address letters, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

SKIN DISEASES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

ABSOLUTELY CURES. The simple application of "Swayne's Ointment" without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Erysipelas, &c., no matter how obstinate or long standing. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cts. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.

FINE STALLIONS.

Major Edsall, Jr.

Deep blood bay; eight years old; weight 1,160; sired by Major Edsall, record 2:29; sire of Major McGregor, 2:17 ½; Major Edsall by Alexander Abdallah; sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:13¾; Floredale, 2:17¾; St. Elmo 2:30; Fanny Mapes, the dam of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½; Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Terms of service, $10.00 to insure.

I would be pleased to have all parties interested in breeding good horses call and look at Major Edsall. He is a fine horse and is sure to be of great service in improving the breed of horses in this locality. He will be found at Palmer's livery and sale stables Smethport.

BRILLIANT.

I would be pleased to have any and all parties interested in breeding good horses call and take a look at BRILLIANT. He is a fine specimen of the Norman Percheron stock, and is sure to be of great service in improving the breed of horses in this locality. Terms reasonable. He will be found at Palmer's livery and sale stables.

A. T. PALMER, Proprietor

Smethport, Pa., April 30, 1890.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A SOLID STEEL FENCE!

This is Not Wire

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EXPANDED METAL

CUT FROM STEEL PLATES. SOMETHING NEW.

For Residences, Churches, Cemeteries, Farms, Gardens, Gates, Arbors, Window Guards, Trellises, Fire-proof PLASTERING LATH, DOOR MATS, &c. Write for Illustrated Catalogue; mailed free.

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THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.

make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

RAMSDEL LSWEET & CO. Wholesale Agt's

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AT RETAIL BY

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They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets, Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and price and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

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AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

Western New York & Pa. R. R.

(FORMERLY B., N. Y. & P. R. R.)

Time Table in effect Oct. 20, 1889.

Trains will leave Smethport for Larabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS .... 9:18 A. M.
BUFFALO MAIL .... 4:23 P. M.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points south.

CLERMONT MAIL .... 7:12 A. M.
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N .... 12:23 P. M.

Get Time Tables giving full information from A. E. WOMMER, Ticket Agent.

R. BELL, General Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r & T'k. Agt., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between the Bradford and [illegible] county, Clarion and Roberstown oil fields.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DEC. 1, 1889.

WESTWARD. p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	STATIONS.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Jc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rew City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rixford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. E. & C. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ceres	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Little Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Allentown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wellsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	STATIONS.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ormsby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jewett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

JNO. C. MCKENNA,
Superintendent.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 30, 1890.

AR. EAST'D. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fish Basket	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 11, 1890. TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:25 a. m.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

8:25 p. m.—Erie Mail daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Phila., New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg and through passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:25 a. m.—Erie Mail daily for Erie and intermediate stations, with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7:25 p. m.—Niagara Express, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves New York [illegible] Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Baltimore [illegible] daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 7:15 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium June. 10:25 a. m. with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

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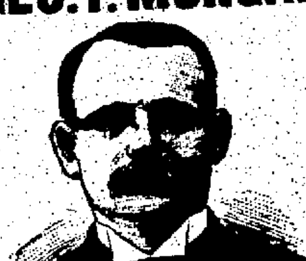
GEO. P. MORGAN



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